FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ATA REPORTS DEATH OF ENVER HOXHA ON 11 APRIL

AU111010 Tirana ATA in English 1120 GMT 11 Apr 85

["Announcement of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania on the Death of the Beloved Leader of the Party and People, Comrade Enver Hoxha Tirana, April 11 (ATA)"]

[Text] Tirana, April 11, (ATA) -- Comrade Communists, workers, cooperativists, intellectuals, women and youngsters of Albania, veterans of war and compatriots.

With deep sorrow and grief we inform you that today on April 11, 1985, at 2.15 hours the heart of the beloved and glorious leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, general commander of the People's Army, stopped beating.

The founder of our glorious party, the organizer and leader of the national liberation war and our people's revolution, the architect of the construction of the new Socialist Albania departed from us. The heroic commander of our National Liberation Army, the one who founded the Democratic Front and laid the foundations of the people's power, closed his eyes.

The life and deed of Enver Hoxha is the living history of the present Albania. His name is linked with all the class battles and all the victories of the party and the Albanian people.

In all the stages our people have traversed, since the day when the communist party was founded, until today, at any time when the destinies of the people and homeland were decided upon, his thinking and personality have always been present. In all the key moments when it was chosen the road to be followed and the struggle that had to be waged, his leadership and direction have been decisive.

Consistent revolutionary and devoted patriot, Enver Hoxha was the first among the Albanian communists who realized the great historic need of the creating the communist party, the sole staff capable to unite the people and lead them in the struggle for the liberation of Albania and the establishment of the people's power. To him belongs the great historic merit that in the most difficult moments of occupation, of fascist oppression and national treachery by the old political forces, created this staff, strengthened it from the organizative point of view and educated it ideologically. It was he at the head of the party that in fierce clashes with the external and internal enemies, with the opportunists and factionists, worked out and elaborated the general political line of the national liberation war, that found and defined the roads to come to the victory of November 29, 1944.

Under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the party realised the unity of the Albanian people in the National Liberation Front. He was the initiator and organizer of the Peza historic conference. For the first time, our people attained the militant unity on the basis of a platform that expressed their desires and genuine national aspirations. It was this unity that coped with the savage forces of fascist occupiers and traitors to the country.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the direct organizer of the National Liberation Army.

On his command our glorious partisans fought with unprecedented heroism inside and outside the border of Albania and with the support of the patriotic forces of all the people liberated our dear homeland.

The creation of the people's power and of the new Albanian state that were born in the heat of the national liberation war have in their foundation the revolutionary thought and the leading activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Under his care and applying his teachings, the people's councils became a powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the democracy of the masses and the socialist construction.

Comrade Enver Hoxha compiled and elaborated the program of the major transformations and the construction of the new socialist society. Under the leadership of the communists with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head the triumphant battles began for the industrialisation, the construction of all those monumental works that gave the country the new working class and a powerful base for the all-sided economic and social development.

Based on Marxism-Leninism and knowing the century-long sufferings and aspirations of our patriotic peasantry, Comrade Enver Hoxha gave the fundamental instructions for the collectivisation and modernisation of agriculture. The present reality of the cooperativist countryside is clear testimony to the correctness of the road defined by the party.

On his command our glorious partisans fought with unprecedented heroism inside and outside the borders of Albania and with the support of the patriotic forces of all the people liberated our dear homeland. [Passage indistinct] The present reality of the cooperativist countryside is clear testimony to the correctness of the road defined by the party.

Comrade Enver Hoxha led the party and people in the realization of the deep ideologic and cultural revolution carried out in our country. If Albania is today an advanced socialist country which develops relying on its own forces, a homeland of the people that are free from every social and spiritual oppression, a country of democracy and wellbeing for all, of education and culture for the broad masses of the people this is attributed to the war waged by the Albanian people with the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

There is not any field of the political, ideological and social activity of our party and state in which the philosophic thought, the organisational force and leading activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha have not found their expression. He has worked out the general line of the foreign policy and the stands of our party and state on international questions. This policy, the resolute opposition to U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the world reaction, the sincere support of the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the peoples, the solidarity with the democratic and anti-imperialist forces have consolidated the international positions of our country, have increased the sympathy and respect for Socialist Albania in the world. have enlarged the number of its friends and well-wishers.

Under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Party of Labour of Albania has waged a heroic struggle against modern revisionism. He, more than anyone else, has defended with so much revolutionary pathos at every time and in every situation the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from the opportunist distortions. He, more than any one else, has exposed the socialimperialist and socialchauvinistic policy and activity of the Titoites, Khrushchevites and other renegades.

He, more than anyone else has fought with so much force and determination against the internal enemies of the party, the factionist groups and foreign agents from Koci Xoxe up to the gang of Mehmet Shehu. This struggle has been salvational for our party, people and homeland.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is ranked among those outstanding revolutionaries who have made a great and special contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theoretical thinking, which covers all the problems of revolution and construction of socialism. The generalizations of the experience of liberation war and of the practice of the construction of our new society, the analysis and conclusions regarding the process of present-day world development are of a great ideological value, they are points of orientation and reference in the daily revolutionary practice.

As a genuine internationalist he has untiringly supported the new Marxist-Leninist parties and their revolutionary struggle, he has always been close to them and has attentively followed the struggle for their consolidation and progress.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the greatest historical figure of our people and nation which will enlighten with inexhaustible brilliance the path of the present generation and of those to come. He will live for ever, beloved, honoured and respected in the hearts of all the communists of our people. Through his work and teachings he will always be present to inspire them in the struggle and work for the good of the homeland and communism.

Let his ardent address to the Albanian people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the libertation of homeland remain a banner of struggle.

"Let us guard what we have achieved as the apple of our eye, let us go on consistently to develop it further, to leave the coming generations an Albanian ever stronger, always red, like the undying flame of the hearts and ideals of communists and partisans, an Albania which will live and progress through the centuries. I am convinced that the people and the party will raise our triumphant flag higher and higher, will raise the honour, prestige and name of Socialist Albania higher and higher in the world."

This is also the unanimous oath taken today by our Party of Labour and the entire Albanian people.

In these moments of profound grief for the loss of our leader, our respected comrade and teacher, Enver Hoxha, let us strengthen our steel-like unity and let us tighten more the ranks round the party and its Central Committee, let us mobilize even more our forces in order to make our Albania just as Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted it, powerful, prosperous and advanced, let us work untiringly as he worked and fought for half a century in order to raise its name higher and higher. Glory to the brilliant and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

The General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania

Funeral Commission Named

AU111040 Tirana ATA in English 1035 GMT 11 Apr 85

["Decision on the Setting Up of the Commission for the Organisation of the Funeral Ceremony of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania:

Decided:

To create the commission for the organisation of the funeral ceremony of Comrade Enver Hoxha, outstanding leader of the party and Albanian people, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, general commander of the Armed Forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, made up of Comrades: Ramiz Alia, chairman, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asslani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, Haki Toska, Shefqet Peci, Spiro Koleka, Xhafer c Spahiu, Pilo Peristeri, members.

The General Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

The General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania

National Mourning Declared

AU111054 Tirana ATA in English 1045 GMT 11 Apr 85

["Decision on the Proclamation of the National Mourning To Honour the Memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in order to honour the memory and deed of the dear leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha, decided that:

April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 be proclaimed days of national mourning.

All the institutions and state and social organs must raise the flag at half mast.

All theater, cinematographic performances, concerts and other cultural and sport activities must be suspended.

At the burial time, work should be suspended for 5 minutes in all the work and production centers and the signals of the factories, trains and ships will beat. At the same time 21 salvos will be shot with a gun in the capital of our homeland, Tirana and 5 salvos in the cities of Gjirokastra, Vlore, Kruja, Korca, Peshkopia, Shkoder, Kukes, Berat, Durres and Elbasan.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Tirana, April 11, 1985

Funeral Date 15 April

AU111057 Tirana ATA in English 1050 GMT 11 Apr 85

["Announcement of the Commission on the Organisation of the Funeral of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- In order to pay the last homages by the working masses, the coffin with the body of the leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha will be placed in the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Homages will be paid on April 12-14, 1985 from 9.00-13.00 hr and from 16.30-19.00 and on April 15 from 8.00-10.00 hr.

The funeral meeting will be held at 11.00 hours on April 15, 1985 in the "Scanderbeg Square".

The burial will take place at the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Homeland.

The Commission Tirana, April 11, 1985

Medical Bulletin Issued

AU111108 Tirana ATA in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 85

["Medical Communique -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- Comrade Enver Hoxha suffered since 1948 from the illness or diabetes, which as the years passed caused extended damage of blood vessels, heart, kidneys and some other organs.

In 1973, as a result of these damages, he suffered infarct of myocarditis with disorders of heart beating. In later years the grave heart insufficiency developed.

A year before he suffered ischemic insult of brain with transitional nemiparesis.

In the morning of April 9, 1985, his heart stopped beating because of ventricular fibrillation. Despite intensive treatment, reoccurence of ventricular fibrillations and irreversible consequences in brain and kidneys brought about his death at 02.15 hrs on April 11, 1985.

The medical team

Professor Petrit Gace, Professor Fejzi Hoxha, Candidate of medical sciences Isuf Kalo, Docent Ylli Popa, Professor Bajram Preza, Doctor Ahmet Kamberi, candidate of medical sciences, Sabit Brokaj, Doctor Arben Fino

BOOK ON SOCIALIST PLANNING RECENTLY ISSUED

AU081402 Tirana ATA in English 1200 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tirana, April 8 (ATA) -- The publication "Problems of the Theory and Practice of Planning in the PSR of Albania" released recently treats of some of the most essential questions of planning and its methodology, substantiating the correctness of the theses and conclusions, the stands and solutions of the PLA for these questions in the light of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and in the practice of the planned development of the economy and the socialist construction.
The publication dwells with the matters that are linked with the indispensability of planning in socialism, the embodiment in the process of planning of the economic laws of socialism, with the principles, criteria, methods and methodology of the planned development of economy, with the organisation and running of the economy according to a unique, general and centralized state plan. These questions have been treated of depending on the high rates and the right proportions of the development of the economy and the meeting of the growing demands of all the society. [sentence as received]

DIPLOMATS VISIT MUSLIM AREA; PDRY ENVOY COMMENTS

AU111924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The ambassadors of a number of countries accredited in Sofia visited Shumen Okrug today. They were cordially greeted by leaders of the okrug and city, after which Yovcho Gospodinov, chairman of the Shumen Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, briefed them on the historical past and socioeconomic development of the okrug. The foreign guests showed great interest in the development of some basic agricultural and industrial branches. The diplomats inspected with interest the famous [word indistinct], one of the original historical monuments of the area.

The visiting ambassadors also toured the Razgrad and Turgovishte Okrugs today. They visited industrial enterprises, as well as agro-industrial complexes, kindergartens, and sports premises. They held talks with outstanding machine-tractor operators, distinguished cattle breeders, and workers, as well as with many citizens.

They inspected with great interest several mosques and other cultural monuments of Islam.

At a meeting held in Razgard, Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in our country, expressed the feelings and thoughts of his colleagues by stressing that this visit helped them to become acquainted with the truth about the situation in the areas where Bulgarian Muslims live. He pointed out that Bulgarian Muslims enjoy all religious freedoms and all social assets. The malicious campaign against Bulgaria, the ambassador said, is one link in the chain of conspiracies against the socialist system in Bulgaria and is aimed at undermining the great prestige of this country in the Islamic world, with which Bulgaria has very good relations.

MORE IMAMS DECLARE SUPPORT FOR MUFTI'S POSITION

AU090805 Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Support for Bulgarian Muftis' Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA) -- OTECHESTVEN FRONT continues to inform of the responses in the various districts of Bulgaria to the slanders broadcast by Turkish and other news agencies of violations of the religious rights and freedoms of the Bulgarian Muslims.

Today the daily carries the resolutions voted at the imams' meetings in the Districts of Plovdiv, Stara Zagora and Haskovo which express support for the declaration of the Bulgarian muftis' institution (recently published in the same daily) refuting the slanders and fabrications of coercion being exercised on the Bulgarian Muslims.

"We welcome the initiative of our religious leaders to objectively inform the peoples in the world on this question. On our own behalf and on behalf of the Muslims in our district we declare that as an equal in rights and inseparable part of the Bulgarian people we enjoy a complete freedom of professing our religion and we need no foreign 'advocates' to 'defend' us," the imams from the District of Stara Zagora point out.

They express the opinion that no state or government has the right to assume the role of a spokesman of the Islam and to use their creed for its mean political aims.

This is above all true for Turkey. "It is not for the first time that it had tried to use our religion as a means for interfering in our internal affairs on issues which are solely the business of the Bulgarian state to resolve", the imams of the Stara Zagora District say stressing that the Bulgarian Muslims are a part of the Bulgarian people and neither Turkey nor any other state has the right to regard them as "compatriots".

"In Bulgaria, all people, including the Muslims, do not know unemployment, we enjoy free education and medical services, retirement pensions and many other things which our Muslim brothers in some other countries, including Turkey, do not have", the imams from the County of Plovdiv point out.

In their resolution, the imams from the District of Haskovo point out: "No one has given Turkey, where many of our Muslim brothers have no jobs to earn their living, the right to act as a 'defender' of the Bulgarian Muslims from the 'encroachments' and 'difficulties' to which we were allegedly subjected to. We declare that we enjoy full religious freedom".

Having recalled that the laws in Bulgaria give all citizens the right to choose their names as well as to change them, the imams from the district of Haskovo stress that the Bulgarian Muslims are using this right because they are a part of the Bulgarian people and have nothing in common with the Turkish nation.

"We changed our names on our own free will", the resolution of the Plovdiv District imams reads and this is no violation of our sacred religion because in many countries people bear the national names in spite of their religion.

The imams from the Districts of Plovdiv, Stara Zagora and Haskovo express gratitude to the Government of Bulgaria for the all-round aid rendered by it to their religious organisations as well as for its care for the preservation of the Islamic cultural and historical monuments.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

AU101710 Sofia BTA in English 1231 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Sofia, April 10 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia should be seeking significant fundamental results multipliable in industry, agriculture and social practice. That was the principal conclusion of the report and the debates at today's annual general meeting of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

The report on 1984 indicated some of the most noteworthy results in fulfillment of the "fundamental research" national complex programme. The overall social makeup and the degree of social development of modern Bulgarian society have been delineated, as well as those of the individual social groups and their strata, and the differences and contradictions between their demands and interests have been found out. Work is under way on setting up specialised designers' technological bases for the speedier and more comprehensive transference into practice of fundamental research achievements.

Also quoted were positive results from the large-scale application of the modelling method, from the evolvement of various algorithms and programmes, from studies in the social sphere, in Bulgaristics [as received], etc.

In the applied science section the Academy reported more notable results in the following groups of strategic pursuits: new materials, automation, electronisation, biotechnologies, energy and researches of social, hygenic and ecological effect. By developing the Bulgarian personal computers "Pravets-82" and "Pravets-83" the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences set the beginning of a new subbranch in mechanical engineering and electronics. The Academy is also engaged in the evolvement of the conceptual basis of a new generation computing technology and its scientific maintenance within the coordinating council of the socialist countries academies of sciences. The report also touched on the work of the Academy in the field of scientific instrument making and the development of regional programmes.

The Academy is successfully keeping its promise to realize economically efficient scientific research. Out of the 520 million leva planned for the 8th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), 476 million have already been realized.

The general meeting of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences approved new foreign members of the academy: Academician Zsigmond Pach, director of the Institute of History with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and vice-president of the Academy, Prof. Elene Arveiller president of the Rectors in France, and Prof. Nikolaos Moutsopolous, professor of architecture at the Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki.

SOFIA PARTY, ECONOMIC AKTIV DISCUSSES SUPPLIES

AU102000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting of the Sofia party and economic aktiv discussed the implementation of Instruction No 6 issued by the Council of Ministers on better satisfying the population's needs regarding foodstuffs and public services.

It was stated at the meeting that during the period under review, additional goods worth over 14 million leva were produced in Sofia enterprises. Measures were mapped out for overcoming certain difficulties in trade and everyday life services. Sofia production enterprises were assigned the task of accurately fulfilling their obligations toward the Sofia market.

Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods, stressed that with the increased purchasing power of the population, more efforts should be devoted to better coordinating existing supplies of goods to the capital.

UK'S HOWE BEGINS MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

LD101402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek held an official luncheon today in the Cernin Palace in Prague in honor of Geoffrey Howe, the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

The luncheon was attended by Deputy Federal Premier Karol Laco, Federal Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, Federal Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul, and other officials.

Both foreign ministers spoke at the luncheon.

Arms Control Discussed

LD101615 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs gave a luncheon today in Prague in honor of Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

In his speech at the luncheon, Chnoupek described the British representative's official visit as an expression of both sides' desire to renew political dialogue after a fairly long pause, and to do so on the foreign ministerial level. He stated that although we differ in our analyses of the causes behind the worsening of the present international situation, there is nevertheless agreement between the Czechoslovak and British Governments regarding the possibility and need for its improvement. Minister Chnoupek described the present Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva as a realistic hope for averting the terrible risk of a nuclear catastrophe. In this connection, he emphasized the newest Soviet proposal expressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev; specifically, that the Soviet Union and the United States should announce a moratorium on offensive space weapons and freeze strategic offensive weapons for the whole period of the talks. The Soviet Union again showed its goodwill when it unilaterally announced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles until this November, and is slowing down the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

In his luncheon speech at Cernin Palace, Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, recalled the long tradition of mutual relations between both countries and in the name of Great Britain expressed himself in favor of balanced, effective, and lasting agreements for ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. He described this as a way to release resources for a new rise in East-West cooperation. Geoffrey Howe also emphasized the need to strengthen and develop mutual Czechoslovak-British trade relations.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD101829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, arrived in Czechoslovakia today on an official visit.

Talks between the two foreign affairs ministers opened in Cernin Palace this afternoon. The talks assessed the status and prospects of the two countries' relations, as well as assessing the topical international situation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia attaches great significance to its relations with Great Britain and, together with Geoffrey Howe, jointly noted that favorable conditions exist for deepening mutual contacts in politics, economy, culture, and other spheres of bilateral interest. Since a number of opportunities remain untapped, the ministers exchanged views on further improving the quality of mutual exchanges. They also jointly spoke in favor of improving the current worsened international situation and in favor of tangible progress in disarmament. They exchanged views on the current talks between the USSR and United States on nuclear and space weapons, as well as experience regarding the fulfillment of the Helsinki Conference Final Act. Czechoslovakia and Great Britain advocate that the upcoming 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act might become an impulse for further strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, also mentioned during today's talks his government's attitudes regarding the key questions of international politics stemming from NATO's well-known positions. At the same time, he said that Great Britain will carefully examine the new Soviet proposal submitted through Mikhail Gorbachev.

Meets With Strougal

LD101837 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Geoffrey Howe, Great Britain's secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, was received today by Lubomir Strougal, federal government premier.

The two representatives exchanged views regarding the possibilities for further development of Czechoslovak-British relations in all areas, and exchanged views on some aspects of the present international situation. Particular attention was given to the situation in Europe. Within this context, Lubomir Strougal and Geoffrey Howe welcomed the beginning of Soviet-American talks in Geneva and expressed their belief that a successful conclusion to the Geneva talks will significantly contribute to improving the international atmosphere and strengthening peace not only in Europe but throughout the world.

Meets With Husak

LD111119 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak received in Prague Castle today Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. In the course of the conversation both statesmen stressed that mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and Great Britain have rich history and traditions. They observed that there has occurred a revival in CSSR-UK relations of late and voiced an interest in the further development and galvanization of mutually beneficial and fruitful contacts in all areas. In assessing the current international situation, the importance of the ongoing Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva was appreciated. Both sides stressed that it is necessary to do everything possible to halt the arms race, develop mutual confidence between states with different social systems, improve the overall international situation, and strengthen peace in the world.

DISSIDENT HAJEK FORCED TO LEAVE DURING HOWE VISIT

AU101603 Rome ANSA in English 1505 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] (ANSA) Vienna April 10 -- Former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister and first spokesman of the Dissident Charter 77 group Jiri Hajek has been forced to leave Prague for the duration of British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe's visit, according to Czech emigres circles in Vienna. Hajek was reportedly threatened with arrest if he did not obey the order.

PROTOCOL ON NUCLEAR ENERGY SIGNED WITH USSR

LD102206 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The eighth session of the organization of the Czechoslovak and USSR Government for implementing the programme of cooperation for developing nuclear energy in our country up to 1990 ended in Moscow today with the signing a protocol.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and the Soviet delegation was headed by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The session discussed cooperation of the two countries in building nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia and in producing nuclear reactors of the VVER type with unit output of 440 Mw and 1,000 Mw.

KORCAK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST

LD051409 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Government, today returned to Prague from Budapest, where it took part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other representatives.

PRC INVOLVEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

AU091934 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 85 p 7

[CTK Kabul dispatch followed "(Bra)"-signed commentary in the "Immediately Following the Report" column: "Who the Chinese Attacks?"]

[Text] Kabul -- The continuing hostile attacks of the Chinese press against the Afghan revolution tellingly prove that the Beijing leadership intends to continue further strengthening its anti-Afghan campaign and its direct participation in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the Afghan daily HAKIKATE INKILABE SEUR [spelling as published] wrote yesterday.

-- It is generally known that China is taking part in training the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, and that it is supplying modern weapons to their bases. The latest training camps have also been set up in the Chinese Xinjiang Province near the Afghan border. Last week a subversive group trained in one of these camps and armed with rockets and rocket launchers of Chinese origin was apprehended.

Beijing is attacking the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA, but it does not want to recognize that these units came to Afghanistan at the legal request of the government of this country to help defend the country's independence and territorial integrity. Years ago, on the basis of international principles, the Soviet people helped the national-liberation struggle of the Chinese people. At that time this assistance was accepted by the Chinese side with gratitude and appreciation. But today, in the case of Afghanistan, Beijing is calling the very same thing "aggression" and "meddling." The DRA Government is pursuing a policy of peace and nonalignment. The Chinese leadership should be the first to realize this fact, and it should abandon coarse attacks and hostility toward the people of the DRA.

CATHOLIC 'ANTICOMMUNIST' FUNCTIONS, CHARTER HIT

AU062103 [Editorial Report] Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 2 April carries on page 5 an 800-word A. Pavel article titled "On Queries About Religion and Churches; A Charter With Anticommunist Horns." An analysis of the activities of the churches, Pavel says, shows that they are trying to fulfill various functions in society; and the priority of certain of these functions depends on the political-church situation in the region in question. "In order to fulfill the functions, and at the same time assert their own interests, the churches are making use of ingeniously organized and efficient church apparatuses; and a particularly ingenious organizational set-up has been built by the Roman Catholic Church," Pavel continues.

Saying that this church has been concentrating on the problems of the family and of the young generations for a long time, Pavel notes that these issues are dealt with in the Charter of Family Rights, a "modern" church document which became valid in October 1983. "Despite the general nature and multifaceted significance of the individual formulations of the Charter of Family Rights," Pavel continues, "one must concede that it is even moderately progressive. However, at the same time it is relatively easy to prove the discrepancy between certain stipulations of the Catholic Charter of Family Rights and the provisions of both the amended church law code -- the codex iuris canonici -- and the practice of Vatican institutions"

Pavel then quotes article 1, paragraphs a and b of the charter and states: "None of the provisions quoted excludes from the rights cited there either the secular or the religious-order clergy, masculine or faminine. It is certainly not without interest that, according to Vatican sources, the Vatican institutions are currently preventing more than 3,000 members of the Roman Catholic clergy from availing themselves of the rights declared in the charter and entering the state of matrimony."

Pavel then deals with the codex iuris canonici, valid since November 1983, and points out: "It is not to be expected that the Church institutions are unaware of the contradictions between the two documents. Since the members of the religious order of the Society of Jesus -- the Jesuits -- were also involved to a certain extent in the elaboration of the two documents, one can assume here, too, the endeavor to realize their motto that the end justifies the means."

After quoting from Article 4 of the Charter (on the protection of human life from its inception), Pavel underscores that the church regards abortion as a mortal sin; strictly rejects so-called test-tube babies; and "simultaneously rejects any and all progress in medicine, specifically in gynecology and obstetrics."

Pavel goes on to cite from article 5 of the charter on the upbringing of children, saying that "in some of its formulations the authors have not succeeded in camouflaging its anticommunism".

To prove this, he quotes from paragraph c of the article, on the parents' right to insist that their children not attend schools which disagree with their own religious convictions, and stating that the state violates the parents' rights in introducing compulsory education without religious provisions. "No further comment is needed here," Pavel says.

Of Article 99 of the Charter (on the favorable effect of private property on the stabilization of family life) he asks: "If this statement is true, why does the pope not miss a single suitable opportunity to fight against divorce in families 'with private property'?"

"It would surely not be without interest," Pavel concludes, "if the Catholic Press agency KATHPRESS were to cite reports and statistics on the realization of article 12 of the document quoted above -- that is, on assistance to migrating families in such a Catholic, Christian Democratic country as, among others, Bavaria."

SOVIET DANUBE NAVAL UNIT VISITS, MARKS LIBERATION

Welcomed by Slovak Leaders

LD072229 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] A unit comprising military ships of the Soviet Danube Fleet, which is sailing through Danube states in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Army over fascist Germany, docked in Bratislava today.

The guests were given a heartfelt welcome by a delgation of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR, the Slovak National Council and Slovak Government headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The representatives of the Soviet naval forces were addressed by Gejza Slapka, chief secretary of the Bratislava City CPSL Committee. He stressed that both Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will continue to develop the brotherhood that was sealed by their jointly shed blood in the struggle against fascism in the interests of strengthening peace in the world.

Members of the ships' command and veterans of the Great Patriotic War afterwards placed a wreath at a memorial dedicated to the Danube Fleet. By placing a wreath at Bratislava's Slavin cemetary they also paid their respects to the memory of more than 6,000 fallen Soviet soldiers.

Leaves Bratislava

LD101259 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The working people and youth of Bratislava bade farewell today to the crews of a flotilla of Soviet military ships of the Danube Fleet. The farewell ceremony for the officers and men was attended by a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front, the Slovak National Council, and the Slovak Government led by Jan Janik, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium. Bratislava was one of the ports-of-call of the flotilla of Soviet military ships on their symbolic journey following the route of the heroic Danube Fleet which helped liberate Slovakia and the other countries lying on the Danube 40 years ago.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Relations, Trade Viewed

LD072141 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Prague April 7 (CTK) — A Canadian parliamentary delegation led by Speaker of the House of Commons John Bosley arrived here today on an official visit, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra. The visit is regarded here as an expression of strengthening political relations between Canada and Czechoslovakia, and is the first of this kind.

The revival of bilateral relations in 1976 was the beginning of a positive trend maintained up to now. The effort on both sides to help improve the international situation was confirmed inter alia by a visit here by Canadian Agriculture Minister Eugene Francis Whelan in August 1983, the meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries in Stockholm last year and by last year's visit by then Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to Czechoslovakia.

As regards bilateral trade, last year Canada ranked 12th among Czechoslovakia's trade partners among advanced capitalist countries. Czechoslovakia exports to Canada mainly cotton goods and woollen goods, footwear, cars, glass, tractors and bicycles, while Canada supplies Czechosolovakia with leather, oleaginous seeds, asbestos etc.

Czechoslovak-Canadian cultural exchanges are conducted above all on a commercial basis. The main recent events were the visit by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra to Czechoslovakia, an exhibition from collections of the Slovak National Gallery installed in three Canadian cities and the trip of Prague's Magic Lantern Theatre to Montreal.

Czechoslovakia will be represented at the world exhibition of transport and telecommunications Expo 86 in Vancouver. Cooperation has also been going on between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Canadian Research Council.

Received by Husak, Indra

LD091638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Today at Prague Castle Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, along with Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, received the Canadian Parliamentary delegation headed by its speaker, John Bosley.

During the meeting they assessed Czechoslovak-Canadian relations and noted that bilateral contacts are not burdened by open problems, facilitating further improvement of bilateral ties in areas of joint interest. They stressed that deepening mutually advantageous cooperation between states with differing social systems contributes to greater trust, reduced international tension, an improved overall situation, and strengthened peace in the world. Mutual meetings of parliamentary delegations are also of significant help in this respect.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER NIER MEETS U.S. LAWMAKERS

AU091901 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, who visited Washington for talks with representatives of the U.S. State Department, was received on 4 April by Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House [Foreign Affairs] Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee, and other members of this body.

During the talks, questions of preserving peace, halting the arms race and disarmament, as well as of developing bilateral relations were discussed. Kurt Nier stressed that the GDR, together with its allies, is making great efforts to ward off the danger of a nuclear inferno.

He confirmed the GDR's support of the USSR's initiatives for arms limitation and disarmament, and expressed the expectation that the United States will also contribute to the success of the Geneva negotiations, to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on earth. Both sides underscored the usefulness of the exchange of opinions and advocated the continuation and expansion of political contacts. They declared that the expansion of relations between the GDR and the United States lies in mutual interest and can help improve the world situation.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES WARSAW PACT GENERALS

DW101033 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The military-political situation and cooperation among the allied armed forces were discussed today by Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and leading generals of the Warsaw Pact armies, including Colonel General Ivan (Fabrikov), deputy commander in chief of the joint armed forces. Army Gen Hoffmann stressed that the GDR working people and soldiers will not spare any effort to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries and to reliably protect the socialist achievements.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN DENMARK FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101712 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Copenhagen, 10 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Copenhagen this evening on an official visit to Denmark. He was welcomed at the airport by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

Confers With Foreign Minister

LD102103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2022 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Copenhagen, 10 Apr (ADN) -- The detente process must be continued and deepened. This concurring opinion was expressed by the foreign ministers of the GDR and Denmark this evening in their toasts at a dinner given by Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish foreign minister, in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

The host pointed to positive developments in East-West relations: passivity has been replaced by negotiations. He is particularly hopeful of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States.

Despite all opposing viewpoints and interests, every effort should be made to create broad and stable foundations for an East-West dialogue. Sufficiently broad substance and long-term character must be given to detente policy so that setbacks can be withstood. There is no alternative to the policy of negotiations and mutual understanding.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen noted the particular importance of the CSCE process and the international conferences associated with it. He attached particular value to the fact that relations between Denmark and the GDR are excellent and without problems.

In his reply, Oskar Fischer gave the GDR's assurance of unswerving support for a coalition of reason and realism and an alliance of all peace forces. Today more than ever, the path to peace must be smoothed and peace made more secure. He pointed to Erich Honecker's statement: "Peace, Peace, and peace again -- that is the GDR state doctrine." Particular importance must be attached to the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, which have acquired new possibilities through the USSR's unilateral moratorium. Why shouldn't both sides be able to agree for the duration of their negotiations to refrain from creating, testing, and deploying space offensive weapons and to freeze strategic offensive weapons at the present level, the GDR foreign minister asked. Renouncing first use of nuclear weapons or a readiness to completely end nuclear weapon tests and form nuclear-weapon-free zones could be a sign of goodwill.

Oskar Fischer recalled the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and also the struggle by Danish patriots and antifascists, who made great sacrifices. The GDR has great respect for them, as it has for all victims of the war and fascism, he said, and he described the anti-Hitler coalition -- that alliance of reason and realism -- as a topical historical lesson.

If it was clear to everyone 40 years ago that only a coalition of the peoples against fascist barbarity could prevail, then it should be equally necessary today to oppose the danger of a nuclear inferno with a worldwide coalition of reason and realism and to force a turning back from the road to nuclear diaster.

Oskar Fischer, too, described the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and Denmark as dynamic relations which can be further developed in the interests of both sides and of East-West relations.

SED'S AXEN TALKS WITH FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

LD102213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (ADN) -- The SED and the Finnish Social Democratic Party have affirmed their jointly held opinion that in view of the danger of a nuclear inferno, it is more necessary than ever to intensify the efforts of all peace forces in order to achieve a change toward disarmament and detente.

During a friendly talk in Berlin today between Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party led by Lauri Kangas, secretary for international affairs, the recent proposal made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was highlighted in this connection as a constructive contribution toward achieving agreements at the Geneva negotiations on the area of nuclear and space weapons, which would prevent a militarization of space and contribute to the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

Hermann Axen spoke about the active contribution of the SED and the GDR toward improving the international situation.

It remains the basic maxim of the total policy of the socialist German state to do everything to ensure that a war never again emanates from German soil.

The delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party reported on the work of the Finnish Social Democrats for peace and detente. In this, particular importance is attached to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and to the efforts toward disarmament within the framework of the Socialist International.

The partners in the talks paid tribute to the good development of relations between the two parties and agreed to expand further cooperation. The Finnish guests are in the GDR for consultations on international questions.

MESSAGE TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

AU052018 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a telegram to Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The telegram reads as follows:

Dear Comrades: On the 40th anniversary of the Hungarian people's liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army, we convey to you, to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Hungarian people cordial congratulations and best greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

With the world-historic victory over Hitlerite fascism a new era began for Hungary, too. The liberation deed of the USSR paved the way for far-reaching revolutionary transformations. Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the Hungarian workers class, in alliance with all progressive forces of the country, overcame the grave heritage of the past, established the power of the working people, and achieved noteworthy successes in building socialism.

The multifaceted initiatives and high achievements of the workers, cooperative peasants and intellectuals of your country in honor of the recent 13th MSZMP Congress and on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation provide evidence of the determination to utilize the tremendous sources of strength of the socialist social system even more comprehensively to benefit of the people, and to constantly strengthen socialism.

As a firm link of the Warsaw Pact organization and of CEMA, the Hungarian People's Republic is directing its endeavors at further increasing the power and influence of the socialist community. Realizing that the most important task of the present is the preservation of peace and the elimination of the danger of war, Hungary is also contributiong by its active foreign policy to clearly setting limits to the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and to creating a broad front to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

It fills us with genuine joy to be able to state anew that the fraternal relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are successfully developing on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, and that the agreements concluded at the highest level are being purposefully implemented. As a reliable alliance partner, the GDR will continue to act in this spirit.

We wish the fraternal Hungarian people from the bottom of our hearts success in fulfilling the tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress, and we wish you, personally, dear comrades, the best of health and creative energy in your responsible work.

REPORTAGE ON 26TH CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

SED CC Sends Message

AU051705 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 26th Canadian Communist Party Congress which reads as follows:

The SED Central Committee extends fraternal militant greetings to the delegates to the 26th party congress and to all members of the Canadian Communist Party.

The Communists of the GDR and of Canada are linked by close trustful cooperation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our two parties are jointly devoting all their strength to the most important task of the present, to safeguarding peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war. We share with you the view that through intensified efforts by all peace forces it is possible to check the policy of arms proliferation and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, and to achieve a turn toward disarmament and detente. The negotiations, started on the initiative of the USSR, about the overall complex of space and nuclear weapons are a great hope and encouragement for all peoples to prevent the militarization of space and reduce nuclear weapons on earth in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security up to their complete elimination.

The resolute activity of the Canadian Communists in your country's peace movement elicit great international appreciation. Consistently and fearlessly, the Canadian Communist Party fights for the vital interests of the Canadian working people, for a way out of the capitalist crisis and the defense of your country's national independence. Your activities for consolidating the action unity of the communist movement, for closer collaboration between the communist and workers parties in the struggle for peace and social progress are highly significant.

The SED Central Committee wishes your party congress success and expresses the certainty that your decisions will impart a new impetus to the strengthening of the revolutionary party of the Canadian working people.

Mahlov Addresses Congress

AU092056 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 85 p 6

[Horst Schaefer report on 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada]

[Excerpts] Toronto -- The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism must become a year of victory over nuclear war. This is what the 26th congress of the Communist Party of Canada [CPC] demanded in Toronto.

Linked by International Solidarity

On 7 April, the delegates to the congress received the fraternal greetings from the Central Committee and from its general secretary, Erich Honecker, conveyed by a delegation of the SED Central Committee. Bruno Mahlov, head of the delegation, member of the Central Auditing Commission and deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, stated that the SED is following the difficult and consistent struggle of the Canadian Communists at the immediate threshold of the strongest

imperialist power with great attention and sympathy. It feels itself linked by firm international solidarity with the CPC. The accountability report of Secretary General William Kashtan made evident the great efforts of the CPC to rally all progressive and democratic forces of Canada, to contain the monopolies that are most closely affiliated with U.S. imperialism, and to win over new and primarily young strugglers.

Struggle for Peace and Social Progress

Bruno Mahlov touched upon the main topic of the party congress — the preservation of peace and the prevention of nuclear war — and pointed out the particularly great responsibility of the communists for the future of mankind." Today, in view of the peril stemming from imperialism which threatens man's basic right, the right to live in peace, the historic mission of the workers class has acquired a new dimension. The struggle to secure peace and the struggle for social progress are most closely interlinked, as never before."

The SED and the CPC advocate the forming of even closer and more effective worldwide collaboration between communists and the development of all-round cooperation with all forces for whom the preservation of peace is close to their hearts.

The party congress, Bruno Mahlov underscored, is taking place at a time in which the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism is being commemorated worldwide. We pay tribute to the legacy of the strugglers against fascism, of the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition and particularly of the heroes of the Soviet Union, who dealt the decisive blows to the fascist aggressors and who made the greatest sacrifices for the liberation of mankind from Hitler tyranny. The victory of the Soviet Union, the main bulwark of peace and socialism, in the Great Patriotic War over fascism is a convincing expression of the invincible vitality of the communists' goals and ideals. It is in this spirit that this victory and the liberation of the peoples from fascism is not only history but a vivid present."

The policy of the SED and GDR seeks to bring about a coalition of common sense and realism against the great danger of a nuclear inferno that today threatens mankind, a coalition in which different social forces and even states with different social systems are active. Bruno Mahlov stated to lively applause: "You may rest assured: the GDR -- closely linked with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries -- will henceforth also make its own contribution to ensuring that peace is preserved at the juncture between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, against all strivings of the revanchist forces."

Specific Steps Toward Arms Limitation

With respect to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, Bruno Mahlov stated that it is important to prevent arms from reaching places where they are not yet found. The peoples of the world expect from Geneva specific measures to limit arms, to further disarmament on earth, and to prevent the militarization of space. The Soviet Union is ready for all this. "It now depends on the United States to also show a realistic attitude at the negotiations."

The speaker then briefed the Canadian Communists about the preparations for the 11th SED Congress. In this context, the SED proceeds from the fact that man and his interests and creative potentials constitutes the yardstick of all things.

In conclusion, Bruno Mahlov pointed out: "Even though our countries are located on different sides of the Atlantic, the Communists of Canada and the GDR are working politically on one and the same side, on the side of peace, democracy and socialism. Our party, the GDR people, wish you much success in the struggle to further strengthen your party's ranks and to consolidate its ties with the working people."

MTI DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PRC DEPUTY PREMIER

LD100912 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The MTI delegation was received in Beijing by Li Peng, deputy prime minister. The delegation headed by Sandor Burjan talked with leaders of the Chinese news agency about the exchange of news and pictures. They also signed a cooperation agreement.

MAGYAR HIRLAP WELCOMES GORBACHEV MORATORIUM

LD101226 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI) -- Wednesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an editorial commenting on the statement given by Mikhail Gorbachev to PRAVDA. The Budapest paper points out that Gorbachev's analysis was marked by a realistic tone and a comprehensive approach.

'Gorbachev did not only talk of a reciprocal moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons,' says the paper, 'but also of a freeze on the entire arsenal of modern warfare. It is a particularly important element of Soviet proposals even if Washington tries to hush it up. If an agreement were reached on the suspension of the development and testing of space weapons and the freeze on the strategic offensive arms of the two countries, the Geneva talks would not be gripped in a vise by the time factor.

'The representatives of the White House, referring to the alleged superiority of Moscow, were once again quick to turn down the proposal for an end to the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons. However, they can hardly show any opposition to the fact that Moscow welcomed Reagan's proposal for a summit and they most probably share Gorbachev's view that a high-level meeting would give a boost to Soviet-American relations. The idea of the CPSU general secretary that the two world powers should cooperate in the settlement of conflicts is also thought-provoking and encourages action. The survival of acute hotbeds of tension also proves the timeliness of such action,' emphasized MAGYAR HIRLAP.

40TH ANNIVERSARY AMNESTY POLICY EXPLAINED

AU101006 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 April 85 p 8

[Interview given by Dr Gyorgy Moldovanyi, deputy head of department of the Justice Ministry, to "Acs": "To Whom Does the Amnesty Apply?" -- time and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic issued a general amnesty on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. The executive order containing this is valid as of 5 April.

[Acs] The executive order differentiates between those who have committed involuntary premediated crimes.

[Moldovanyi] Those who committed crimes out of carelessness are in any case -- that is, regardless of their personal circumstances -- eligible for the amnesty. On the other hand, amnesty will be given to those who committed premeditated crimes only where this is justified on humanitarian grounds.

[Acs] What does this expression mean?

[Moldovanyi] This means that first of all those whose living conditions are more difficult than average are eligible for amnesty. That is, mothers who are living with their child who is younger than 10, pregnant women who have reached the age of 55, men who have reached the age of 60, and those who are suffering from incurable or life threatening illnesses.

[Acs] This current amnesty is partly executive and partly a procedural amnesty.

[Moldovanyi] Executive amnesty means that the already legally imposed punishment will not be carried out and implementation of the already begun punishment will be halted. As a result of the executive amnesty, prison terms no longer than 3 years and correctional educational work of the same duration are canceled. Prison terms exceeding 3 years will be reduced by half.

[Acs] What circumstances exclude the application of general amnesty?

[Moldovanyi] Excluded from the application of general amnesty are recidivists or those who committed crimes such as premeditated bodily harm, manslaughter, use of force against official persons, ruffianism, and robbery.

HUNGARY-USSR FRIENDSHIP, 40TH ANNIVERSARY VIEWED

AU091135 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Moscow correspondent Istvan Zalai: "Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] Looking back on 4 decades, taking a general view of today, and looking forward to the turn of the century -- that is how we can characterize the visit made recently by the Gyorgy Lazar-led Hungarian party and government delegation to Moscow. The trip was made in connection with the opening of the events in the Soviet Union in the coming days concerning Hungary, events that will take place in the spirit of our historic turn of destiny, the 40th anniversary of our liberation, which -- as the visit has repeatedly indicated -- are an expression of fraternal Hungarian-Soviet relations.

Among the wide-ranging series of events, the officially opened jubilee national exhibition in Moscow on Monday, 1 April, is clearly outstanding. Its aim is to make comprehensively clear the road Hungary has taken since the liberation in building socialism, and where it stands today in economy and science. This is a good opportunity for experts and those interested in our country -- who are not lacking in numbers -- to acquaint themselves on a large scale. There has been expectation prior to the exhibition, as well as prior to the Hungarian cultural days.

The special attention and sincere affection for our country so clearly perceptible in these days here is justified, in addition to the jubilee, also by last week's 13th MSZMP Congress, which called the further strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the enrichment of cooperation between the two peoples our primary national interest. What does this mean in practice? This question is answered by the long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation program covering the period until the turn of the century and signed on Monday, 1 April in Moscow.

It is a well-known fact that our cooperation with the Soviet Union is of special importance for our country, for the Hungarian economy. This strategic cooperation document with a view to the turn of the century bases itself on the results achieved so far, takes into consideration mutual interests and possibilities, and thus outlines the main trends and frameworks for further cooperation.

To accelerate scientific-technological development and practical application of its results, and to use resources more rationally are the common tasks of the two countries dictated by the increased qualitative requirements. It is possible to implement these tasks if we make better use than ever of the advantages of the socialist international division of labor and enrich it with new forms. This program will thus simultaneously serve the Hungarian and Soviet interests as well as the interests of the entire socialist community.

It is also symbolic that the program looking ahead until the turn of the century is going into effect in the days of the jubilee, of evaluating the last 4 decades. It indicates the multilateral cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union in socialist construction work, which naturally requires peaceful conditions. An important aspect of ensuring these conditions requires strengthening the unity of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact, whose member states, Hungary among them, are striving with their harmonized activity and initiative to reduce tensions and strengthen peace, which is indispensible for creative work.

USSR'S DEMICHEV ON CULTURAL TIES WITH HUNGARY

AU091511 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Petr Demichev, "minister of culture of the Soviet Union"; "The National Cultures Are Mutually Enriching Each Other"]

[Text] The Soviet people as well as all the peoples of the socialist fraternal countries are celebrating, together with the workers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country from fascism.

The 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism is a holiday that is shared by the peoples of the socialist countries and by all the forces of peace and progress.

The great achievements attained by our Hungarian friends in the years of construction of the new society splendidly prove the vitality of the socialist system.

These 40 years also represent the years of close friendship between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic and the other countries of the socialist community. This friendship has constantly expanded, strengthened, and become everlasting. The Soviet people highly appreciate the multilateral cooperation that has developed in this period between our countries and peoples.

Culture has increasing importance in deepening this cooperation. Our cultural relations can serve as an example of international cooperation, and they successfully complement our political and economic cooperation. This cooperation, carried out on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is playing an important role in the mutual enriching of our socialist national cultures and is a creative part of the multilateral cultural and scientific cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

In 1976 the Soviet Union and Hungary switched to a 5-year plan for cultural and scientific relations. At present, we are implementing the second such 5-year plan for the years 1981-1985. Today we can already talk of not only a cultural and scientific exchange, but also the deepening process of mutual intellectual creative work and joint construction of the new world culture.

The Soviet-Hungarian cooperation being carried out in the sphere of culture and the arts at present has become a considerable and efficient part of the ideological approach and political education of the working people.

Comprehensive reciprocity in creative work characterizes this cooperation and thus contributes to the increased prestige of socialist art. This cooperation serves the noble goal of consolidating the humanist principles characteristic of socialist culture and has an increasing influence on all the spheres of communist and socialist construction -- on production, social relations, and shaping and increasing the people's intellectual needs.

Our cooperation is increasingly efficient thanks to the active work of the annual Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental committee of cultural cooperation meeting, whose latest session took place on 20 March this year in Budapest.

We are successfully continuing the practice of organizing large-scale events of cultural exchange with the broad participation of the public on the occasion of national holidays and very important anniversaries. Great experience has been accumulated in organizing and carrying out theater, film, and music festivals and different competitions. The mutually organized cultural days, which will take place this year for the third time, have become unforgettable holidays. We will organize the Hungarian cultural days in the Soviet Union in April. The series of events of the Soviet cultural days in Hungary will take place in October.

An interesting and important form of our relations is the direct relations between the cultural institutions, in which 41 Soviet and 34 Hungarian institutions are already taking part. Among them are the Moscow Bolshoy Theater; the Budapest State Opera; the musical theaters of the two capitals, the Sovremenik Troupe and the Pecs National Theater; the Central Revolutionary Museum of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Museum of the Workers Movement; the Lenin Library; the National Sechenyi Library; and many other institutions.

Our theatrical cooperation is developing systematically. During the 1983-84 season, Hungarian theaters produced 25 pieces by Russian and Soviet authors, including pieces by Chekhov, Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Ostrovskiy, Andreyev, Blok, Bulgakov, Katajev, Arbuzov, Vasiliyev, and others. I would particularly like to mention because of their high artistic standards the production of Gorkiy's "Night Shelter" at the Gyor Theater, and the Jozsef Katona Theater production of Bulgakov's "The Escape". The program plan of the Hungarian theaters for the 1984-85 season provides for the production of many works by Russian and Soviet authors.

The Hungarian theatrical art is also given broad production possibilities in the Soviet Union. The Soviet theaters are playing with great success the works of Hungarian authors, among them: "The Tragedy of Man" by Madach; Jozsef Kataona's "Bank Ban"; Ferenc Molnar's "Liliy"; Laszlo Gyurko's "My Life" and "Elektra"; Orkeny's "Cats' Games"; Vako Kertez' "The Widows"; Karoly Szkonyi's "Transmission Break-Down"; and other pieces.

Hungarian literature has won the appreciation and love of Soviet readers. Sandor Petofi, Zsigmond Moricz, Kalman Miksath, Mor Jokai, Bela Illes, and Antal Hidas are among the authors whose works have been published in more than 1 million copies. The activity of Endre Ady, Attila Jozsef, Gyula Illyes, Laszlo Nemeth, Lajos Mesterhazi, and of many other writers and poets is well-known in the Soviet Union. Between 1945 and 1983, the total number of copies of the Hungarian authors published in the Soviet Union exceeded 56 million copies; many works were published not only in Russian but also in other languages of the Soviet peoples.

There has also been an efficient development in our relations in the spheres of film, fine arts, and music. The classic and modern musical works are mutually present in each other's concert halls and in radio and television programs. The best soloists and groups regularly travel to give guest performances.

In 1984, for instance, Hungarian audiences became acquainted with the members of the Moscow Academy Art Theatre. There were guest performances in Hungary by the Leningrad Philarmonic Orchestra, the Georgian State Dance Troupe, the Opera and Ballet of Kishinev, and several pop music bands. We were hosts to the Budapest Musical Theater, the Gergely Csiky Theater of Kaposvar, a circus troupe and several pop-music groups.

The practice of having guest directors has become a promising form of cooperation. V. Fokin, who is at present the chief director of the Moscow's Yermolova Threater, last season directed Alecsandr Vampilov's "The Older Son" at the Pecs Threater, and Andreas Benedek directed at the Leningrad Komisaresevskaya Theater Laszlo Nemeth's play "The Large Family."

Also in the Soviet Union we have extensively commemorated the anniversaries of the two outstanding Hungarian composers, Bartok and Kodaly.

Aware of all this, we can say with confidence that we are discussing the fruitful process of mutual enrichment of our cultures and the increased efficiency of our cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress.

"It is a primary task of the party and state," said Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU at the extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee in March, "to safeguard and multilaterally strengthen fraternal friendship with our closest fighting comrades and allies, with the great community of the socialist countries. We will do everything possible to expand cooperation with the socialist countries and increase the role and influence of socialism in the affairs of the world"

Our cultural cooperation also serves to strengthen fraternal friendship among socialist countries. This cooperation is particularly important today when culture has become an area of tough ideological struggle. The forces of imperialist reaction are continuing today the ideological undermining and psychological war directed against the socialist countries. The Western ideological centers are striving to strongly influence the cultural processes taking place in the socialist countries, and are trying to establish bourgeois ideas and trends in the artistic and cultural spheres. The enemies of socialism and communism are trying to influence the creative intelligentsia of the socialist countries, first of all the creative youth.

We are striving to consistently develop and perfect our cultural relations with all the countries that are ready for this, while we are consistently fulfilling the provisions of the closing CSCE document and are faithfully following the principles of full equality, mutual respect, sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We will reassert the validity of these principles also at the cultural forum to be organized in Budapest this autumn. It is our opinion that cultural cooperation should serve peace and mutual understanding among the peoples. This is its main task. We are opposing the use of culture as a means of fomenting hatred, force, or the propaganda of racial hatred and militarism. We hope the cultural forum will foster collaboration between intellectuals living in different countries in the struggle for peace and progress, for noble human ideals.

Socialist culture, which is imbued with the spirit of peace, humanism, and progress, has a great attractive power. We are confident that the historic future belongs to the progressive humanist culture based on the principles of scientific ideology.

There is no doubt that the series of events of the Hungarian cultural days beginning in Moscow on 2 April will be a great festival of socialist culture.

They will again prove the unity of our peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress, and will give new impetus for further deepening the mulilateral cooperation between our countries and peoples.

HAVASI WRITES ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION

AU091421 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 85 p 6

[Article "Special to TRYBUNA LUDU" by MSZMP Politburo member Ferenc Havasi: "Forty Years of Socialist Hungary"]

[Text] Forty years ago, spring brought peace to all European peoples and put an end to the fascist terror and war devastation that had occurred on an unheard-of scale.

On 4 April the Hungarian people are celebrating the anniversary of their fatherland's liberation, recalling the day 40 years ago when the soldiers of the Soviet Red Army chased the occupying fascist divisions away from the entire country. The liberation permitted the Hungarian people to finally take their fate into their own hands. Our nation, to which the road of socialist transformations was not alien and which rightly regarded itself as the heir of the freedom struggles of 1948 and the 1919 Republic of Councils, chose the road to people's democracy and then to socialist development. Having united with the working peasantry and progressive intelligentsia and being under the leadership of communists, the Hungarian workers class was able to take advantage of the opportunities presented by history.

Remembrance and Respect

The fourth of April is not only an opportunity for us to look back on the road we have traveled and to direct our thoughts toward the future, but is also a day of remembrance and respect. We respect and remember all those who gave their lives for our freedom.

This look at the historic events of 40 years ago and the memory of millions of victims of fascism obliges us -- and the arduous road we have been following for 40 years gives us the right -- to say the following: No one can erase from the memory of the world's nations the horror of Nazism; noone can doubt the historic significance of 9 May 1945. Our duty is also to warn against the dangers posed to the nations of the world by the arms race. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Hungary is jointly seeing to it that peaceful cooperation replaces confrontation, disarmament replaces the arms race, and international cooperation based on mutual advantages replaces economic strife.

The Most Important Goals Are Being Implemented

Looking back on the 40-year history of our fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic, we do not see only the successes and achievements, we also remember the errors and mistakes. Even so, looking from the proper historical perspective we can say that the expansion and consolidation of the people's authority, acquisition of the means of production, the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the development of industry and agricultural production, the rise in the population's standard of education and living, and the profound transformations in the way people live all clearly show that the 40 years since the liberation have been the most favorable period in Hungary's history. Under the leadership of communists, our nation's efforts within the fraternal community of socialist countries have placed our country in the forefront of progressive countries.

Over the past 40 years the country's production base has been significantly expanded and modernized.

Socialist production relations have raised the country's production potential to a higher level. Industry has been the main reason for the growth in national income. We have also achieved success in our agriculture, which enjoys the world's recognition. Industrial output has grown almost 10 times, and agricultural output has doubled. Increased production, based on the dedicated work of the working masses, has permitted a rise in the standard of living. The national income per inhabitant has grown 3.5 times and a social system covering the whole of society has emerged. The country's population has become considerably more prosperous, both in the spiritual and material spheres.

An important and valuable achievement is the confidence of the people enjoyed by our party which, as the leading force in society and possessing support from wide circles of people, is implementing its policy in alliance with all social forces. Through its consistency and realism, the MSZMP's policies have always been able to marshal the working people to the work of effectively solving the country's tasks, even in difficult times.

Over the past few years, the Hungarian economy and society have withstood a difficult test. From the beginning of the 1970's, the external and internal conditions for constructive economic work became much more complex than they were before. The sources of extensive economic development, which guaranteed considerable results previously, diminished, and it became clear that our development in future could only be intensive. However, proceeding to intensive development was made difficult both by the conditions on the world market, which changed to our disadvantage, and by the fact that we reacted to the consequences of this change late and not decisively enough. This is a chief reason why the country quickly incurred debts in the second half of the 1970's. For this reason, since 1979 we have been improving our trade balance, while at the same time preserving the standard of living.

Today we can calmly say, as last week's 13th MSZMP Congress has already done, that we have reached out most important economic policy goals. Despite the unfavorable conditions, we have reduced our debts, maintained the country's solvency, and improved the population's living conditions. However, we have not managed to everywhere reach the goals connected with preserving living standards.

Implementing our economic policy goals and protecting the country's foreign trade equilibrium demands considerable economic and social effort, and sometimes also sacrifice. It has been necessary to reduce investments, prices have risen more than expected, and the standard of living of some social strata has fallen.

Difficult Tasks

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan it is assumed that national income will be 11 percent higher than in 1980, industrial output will rise 12-13 percent, and agricultural output will rise 14-15 percent. Productivity has risen, but not as much as expected. Efficiency has risen, consumption of materials and energy has been reduced, the modernization of production adapted to the needs of economic management and the market has begun, and Hungarian products have become more competitive on the world's markets.

The experiences of the latest years have confirmed the conviction that the Hungarian national economy must produce greater achievements than all those achieved so far, if present achievements are to be preserved, our society's material prosperity increased, and socialist construction continued without interruption. The primary task is to increase the economy's income-earning potential. If we fall behind countries that are similar to us and are unable to join in the international division of labor more intensely and effectively than so far, our political and social goals will be threatened.

This conviction is also expressed by the MSZMP CC resolution of April 1984, which emphasized consistent continuation of the economic reform commenced in 1968.

The New Economic Mechanism (NEM) introduced in 1968 was an economic and social step of great importance. It strengthened our socialist system, liberated new sources of energy, and served to develop socialist ownership and improve the efficiency of management.

At the beginning of this year we resumed modernization of the economic management system. We seek to devise solutions that, taking into account the general laws of socialist construction and the conditions and specifics of our country, will help strengthen the socialist qualities of our people and achieve our basic social goals in economic policy. We are taking resolute steps to ensure that our plants and cooperatives play, within the system of the planned socialist economy, the main role in our economic life. We are modifying a system of contacts between managing bodies and plants and are introducing new forms of plant management. Crucial changes are taking place in our economic practice. These changes seek to coordinate prices, money, and the market, forces which are also present in the socialist economy, with the national economic plan. We also take into account the active role of the market.

The present year is for us an opportunity to not only recall the past 40 years, but also to look ahead. The 13th MSZMP Congress was charged with the task of drawing up a feasible and clear program for socialist building.

The MSZMP wants to continue its policy in the future as well. While consistently following the general laws of Marxism-Leninism, taking into account the country's potential, and relying on the general national accord, our party wants to respond to new problems produced by life. It wants to respond with the flexibility called for by practice.

The 13th congress of our party formulated the most important tasks facing our people in all fields of social and economic life and mapped out the new lines of socialist building.

Aside from the unchanged task of strengthening the balance of our national economy, in the coming years we must speed up our economic development, modernize our economy, and tangibly increase our living standards. We will do this by increasing our ability to produce national income by intensively developing our economy and accelerating technological progress. Execution of these tasks will call for even greater efforts, for work that is better organized and disciplined, and for more effective exploitation of the creative skills of our people.

We want to promote socialist democracy and its agencies in the spirit of tested allied policy. We are counting on the militancy of the masses in the PPF.

We wish to ensure a harmonious coexistence of believers and nonbelievers, further undisturbed state-church cooperation, complete equality between the nationalities living in our fatherland, and the necessary conditions for development of the languages and national cultures of these nationalities.

By developing international political and economic contacts, we are helping promote socialist construction in our country. In order to achieve our goals, we must continue to participate in the international division of labor, above all in economic integration of the socialist countries. We are also interested in developing contacts with countries whose social systems differ from ours. We want these contacts to be based respect for mutual benefits and interests.

Fraternal Contacts

The Hungarian people highly value their cordial and friendly relations with the Polish people. The friendship of the Hungarian and Polish peoples is many centuries old and is our joint treasure. Our peoples are deeply aware of the similarity of their histories, of their liberation struggles, which often crossed paths, and of the shelter and solace they offered each other during the times of their great trials. This heritage has been enriched with socialist and internationalist values in the past 40 years.

The fact that our relations have passed the tests of the most trying times attests to their strength and endurance. In the past 40 years Hungarian-Polish political, social, cultural, and economic relations have developed fruitfully and have well served the interests of our two peoples and socialist construction. We think that we have a joint interest in cultivating, expanding, and deepening our contacts, which can be effectively promoted by candid exchanges of views between our parties and by mutual study of the practical knowledge acquired during socialist construction. The working meetings between the first secretaries of our parties -- Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski -- have been prominent among our extensive political contacts. We could regard these working meetings as regular.

It is with joy that we note that our economic contacts have again been stimulated, following the difficulties of the previous years. Aside from increased trade, we favorably view the fact that cooperation accords and production specialization are beginning to be extended to more and more areas of our economic cooperation. It is enough to mention our accords in automobile, pharmaceutical, electronic, and chemical industries. We regard the dedicated work of the Polish specialists working on various projects in Hungary and in Hungarian plants as a very important contribution to solving our economic tasks. This comprehensive program, whose implementation helps to strengthen more and more the traditional Hungarian-Polish friendship and to intensify our cooperation in all areas of life, serves to promote the multifaceted development of contacts between our two countries. We are convinced that our contacts will make a great contribution to the economic and social development of Hungary and Poland.

Our people and party will, as always, support the Polish communists and all the Polish people in their hard struggle to strengthen the national economy, restore social stability, liquidate the results of the upheavals of the past few years, and continue peaceful and productive work in building socialism.

POZSGAY, MIKLOS MEET WITH CHURCH LEADERS

LD101849 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI) -- Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (HPPF), Wednesday met senior representatives of Hungarian churches. The meeting was attended by secretary of state Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs.

The meeting took place in an open and friendly atmosphere and the general secretary of the People's Front informed the church dignitaries on topical political questions. The 13th Congress of the HSWP has confirmed, said Imre Pozsgay, that the party will continue the political line and will make every effort to consolidate socialist national unity and achieve social consensus.

The church leaders said they had followed the congress. Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, president of the bench of Catholic bishops, said he was impressed by statements on the need to increase the social role of the family and mothers.

Bishop Tibor Bartha, president of the Reformed Church Synod, considered it important for the churches to take a greater part in combatting adverse social phenomena and called for more cooperation with the People's Front.

Zoltan Kaldy, bishop-president of the Evangelic Church, stressed it was important that the party congress emphasized the need for social appreciation of expertise. He discussed in detail some adverse moral and ethical phenomena of society, and pointing out the necessity for concerted action, stated that the churches are also responsible for the recent increase of some phenomena.

Chief Rabbi Laszlo Salgo mentioned similar questions and called attention to the growing number of the endangered children and concomitant social problems. He said that cooperation with the regional committees of the People's Front was increasingly successful and consequently encouraging.

Bishop Jozsef Szekacs, president of the Council of Hungarian Free Churches, discussed the responsibility of the churches in protecting the family and life.

Imre Miklos pointed out the importance of appreciating the achievements in state and church relations and stated that such relations should be further developed.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR MSZMP CC MEMBER NEMES

Ovari Speaks

LD102211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Dezso Nemes was laid to eternal rest today.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Endre Papp] Several members of the party's Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat stood guard over the coffin, along with several leading personalities of our state and social life. On behalf of the party's Central Committee and the Academy of Sciences, Miklos Ovari, member of the party's Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, paid homage to the deceased during the funeral ceremony. He said:

[Ovari] Examining the essence of his extensive work, two areas in his political activities were of particular significance: Comrade Dezso Nemes became a well-known and highly regarded personality of the international communist and workers' movement during the decades that followed the liberation because he consistently represented a Marxist-Leninist and internationalist stance in his political and theoretical work. He espoused the cause of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation in even the most difficult times because it was his firm conviction that that policy served our people's interests and the universal causes of social progress and peace in the short and long term.

Another important feature of his political activitiy was that no matter where he worked, whether at the party's publishing enterprise, at its central paper, at the political academy, or at the party history institute, he was always guided by the same goal: namely, cultivation of the science of Marxism-Leninism and the safeguarding and creative application of our guiding principles, the propagation of our ideology and the explanation of the theoretical foundations and practice of our policies.

He was a determined representative of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the party's policies. He was a true propagandist in the positive and noble sense of the word.

We undoubtedly find the essence of his colorful life and the most characteristic features of life in his love of work.

[Papp] After Miklos Ovari, Janos Molnar, deputy director of the party history institute, paid tribute to Dezso Nemes on behalf of his colleagues. Dezso Nemes was laid to eternal rest in the remembrance alley of the pantheon of the workers' movement. [end recording]

Kadar in Guard of Honor

LD102214 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1745 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Final tributes were paid today at the Mezoe Imre Street cemetery [in Budapest] to Comrade Dezso Nemes, one of the party's respected and well-known fighters. A guard of honor comprising Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, and other leading party and state personalities stood by his bier. On behalf of the Central Committee, Miklos Ovari paid homage.

[Begin Ovari recording] We try to voice our memories, thoughts and pains in the hours of mourning but words fail us, expressions seem too weak to convey their meaning, as we try to sketch the main features of a man who spent 60 years in the workers' movement, a true man and a revolutionary.

MAROTHY LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA INDUSTRIAL MEETING

LD101054 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, party Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Moscow. He is to take part in the session of the CEMA Machine Industry Cooperation Committee.

KADAR THANKS MSZMP CONGRESS ORGANIZERS

LD102152 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a friendly meeting for the contributors to the preparation and organization of the 13th party congress, in Budapest, on Wednesday [10 April].

At the meeting HSWP General Secretary Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the successful work.

LE FIGARO ON 'CONFIDENTIAL' GOVERNMENT PAPER

PM101123 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Apr 85 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Government's Intentions" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Are the Polish leaders really well informed about the serious nature of the situation in the country? Are they sincere when they declare their desire for reform and accord? The answers appear in a 25-page Council of Ministers' report (R.M. 129-33-85) entitled "Threats in the Sociopolitical Sphere in 1985," a document classified "confidential" and drawn up for the 22 March meeting of the government Presidium.

Warsaw -- A reading of this document shows that the government is aware of the serious nature of the situation and is absolutely determined to reform the system, but that it is planning a whole series of measures against young people, the church, and the intellectuals which are bound to further weaken its credibility and prevent it from attaining the social and economic objectives it claims to have set itself.

Indeed, the Council of Ministers admits that "In 1985, threats to the line of the ninth congress program will continue to exist."

It is necessary to take into consideration "the psychological and mental barrier of a large section of society."

"Apathy, and doubt, which are sometimes "justified by the conditions of life" [quotation marks as published] are seen both in the population and "among some leadership cadres" and even in the hearts of party members. Everybody is presenting the government with ever greater demands while showing themselves to be less and less active. Similarly, "some of the leadership cadres in the state administration" are showing themselves to be irresponsible by failing to take account of "the realities of implementing" its task. In these conditions "it is difficult to rebuild the government's authority and to strengthen the state structures."

The confidential report then mentions "the relatively low efficacy" of the practical implementation of decisions, which is an elegant way of condemning the boycotting and any sabotage by the local bureaucracy of measures adopted at the top. "This is particularly serious since there are "attempts to undermine actions aimed at strengthening democracy," and the resurgence of the tendency to solve problems "especially by administrative means" and rejection with the trade unions, the self-managing councils, or the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] [sentence as published].

The "dangers" which the document highlights include primarily the economic situation. However, the plan for 1985 will have to be implemented "in more difficult conditions than had been foreseen when it was drawn up."

But the threats do not stop there. In this internal report, the government in fact admits that the development of the new trade union (PRON) [as published], or the youth movement, is in fact more than difficult. A "halt in the numerical and qualitative progress of the trade union movement" has been noted.

In addition, the document stresses that the efforts made by the opposition to try to infiltrate the new trade unions, the self-managing councils, and the PRON are daunting.

These analyses lead the government to a number of conclusions. Objectives can only be attained through "the whole nation's agreement" and "the responsible work of all citizens."

The implementation of the economic reform must be "consistent." What is necessary is "dialogue -- real and not sham dialogue." To combat all forms of social disease "it is necessary to develop cooperation with the church and Catholic lay organizations." It is also appropriate to "win over the representatives of intellectual, scientific, and technical circles to cooperation with the government and its organs." It is necessary, therefore, "to work to expand the PRON's social base, especially among "people who are not members of any party." [quotation marks as published]

A Degree of Inconsistency

After that, one is all the more dismayed to learn of the measures which the government is planning against the church and intellectual circles. The inconsistency seems absolutely complete since the document notes "the marked detrimental change" in the situation of members "of antisocialist groups, particularly the former Solidarity," who are now "increasingly isolated and restricted and are struggling for their survival." This does not prevent the government from preparing to enter battle against the church's influence in various pedagogical and social activities, and against "the Polish Episcopate's aspirations to play the role of an important political force in Poland and the attempt to have a significant influence on the drafting of state policy.

In addition, it has been confirmed that the higher education law will soon be reviewed "in such a way as to guarantee the state authorities' influence in allocating positions of responsibility in higher education establishments, and to introduce regulations giving those authorities effective means of control over these establishments."

Finally, the government hopes to win over artists and intellectuals by quite simply buying their cooperation (for instance, in the sphere of the distribution of finance and so forth).

Another section of the document is devoted to foreign policy. Contrary to what General Jaruzelski has just stated, Western Europe is not expected to dissociate itself from the United States. Quite the reverse: Poland's relations with the Western European states will only improve slowly owing to "the general submission of most NATO Western European countries" "to the demands of U.S. strategy toward the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries."

Moreover, the Geneva negotiations will not change much. "Their positive results are primarily linked to the short term." Poland must therefore strive to develop its relations, especially economic relations, with "the smallest developed Western countries, which adopt a less restrictive policy toward the PPR."

As can be seen, the government's intention now seems to be to simultaneously carry out a Husak-style restoration of control in the sphere of the political and ideological superstructure and Kadar-style far-reaching economic reforms.

CHURCH ARTICLE CRITICIZES 'ILL WILL' OF REGIME

AU111808 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 (AFP) -- The Roman Catholic Church has accused the Polish Government of seeking confrontation with the church in order to divert the attention of Poles from the country's ills.

The charge came in a pseudonymous article written by a high religious official in PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, the Episcopate's weekly newspaper, obtained today before it distribution. The article chided the communist party weekly, POLITYKA, for accusing Pope John II of conniving with U.S. President Ronald Reagan to turn Poland into a bulwark of Christianity to protect Europe from Soviet atheism.

Such attacks, the author said, prove the "ill will" of the regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski and "divert attention to the delays incurred in social and economic matters, the poverty of many and the general refusal of the solutions applied to end the country's crisis."

CIOSEK ON TRADE UNION LAWS, ATTACKED PRIEST

LD101843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Half of those working belong to trade unions, who are demanding partners in negotiations with the government, said Minister Stanislaw Ciosek during the meeting with foreign correspondents of the functioning of the trade union movement in our state. According to the minister, this is advantageous because in a socialist state, the trade unions must be truly representative of the working world. Many questions concerned the changes in the trade union law. Stanislaw Coisek stated that the changes were suggested by the trade union organizations, which demand expansion of their rights in enterprises and a change in the sociopolitical structure. During the meeting, the creation of organizations of the above-enterprise level and the work on the law on collective agreements were also discussed. Minister Stanislaw Ciosek informed the journalists that in accordance with the wishes of the union, the implementation of the 1980 August agreements will be evaluated. Work is also proceeding on the system of negotiations with the unions.

Current matters were discussed by Adam Dunalewicz, director of the government Press Office, who, among other things, stated that energetic actions are in progress to explain all circumstances of the attack in Kracow on Father Tadeusz Zaleski. The representative of the victim is taking part in all such actions.

Views Trade Union Act

LD102047 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Issues of government-trade union cooperation were the subject of Minister Stanislaw Ciosek's press conference today.

Among other things, journalists were interested in the government-trade union talks on wages, incomes, and prices policy. Minister Ciosek recalled the course of the recent meetings between Premier General Wojciech Jaruzslski and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, and the National Trade Union Accord leadership. The minister also discussed the results of the jointly agreed terms regarding the recent price increases and compensation for their effects.

[Begin Ciosek recording] I have frequently encountered the question whether I have lost, who prevailed, and who lost in the prices debate. In short, we may say that it was simply common sense that prevailed. If we take a comprehensive view of the price operation -- all these months of discussion, the variety of views -- I believe that jointly we came out with a sensible proposal that meets the trade union postulates halfway and simultaneously protects the national economy's current and long-term interests. The fundamental decision is that in 1986 and in the next few years, incomes, prices, and wages policy, agreed to beforehand and negotiated beforehand, will be the subject of particular interest for the government and trade unions. The prices and wages policies will be a key element of next year's central annual plan and of the country's 5-year social and (?economic) development plan. A joint government-union team has been set up consisting of representatives of trade unions, the government, several ministers, representatives of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council, and academicians. We would like to work out a joint view with regard to the methods of damping inflation, for smaller price increases and, thereby, also wage increases, for achieving market equilibrium, for the state social policy; in short, all those matters of special interest to the trade unions. [end recording]

Foreign journalists were also interested in the proposed amendments to the Trade Union Act.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Minister, will you now be able to decide the direction of the amendments to the Trade Union Act?

[Ciosek] The trade unionists themselves have decided that the act should be amended. This is a widespread postulate from the trade unions. It is a political fact that we treat positively. The essence, the main essence of trade unionists' demands, is extension of trade union rights and finding, I'd say, a more complete place within our country's sociopolitical system. It is a question of more influence over certain sectors of Poland's public life. These include issues of health care, holidays, culture, sport, recreation; in short, all those matters that were in a way being transferred from the trade unions to the state in the seventies. We would now like this process to be reversed. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR 1 MAY DEMONSTRATIONS

AU10 1741 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 (AFP) -- The underground leadership of Solidarity, the Polish free trade union, has called on Poles to demonstrate on May 1 in favour of higher salaries to offset recent food price hikes.

In an appeal to supporters dated April 4 and acquired today by Western media, the Solidarity Leadership Committee TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee] said it demanded an average pay increase of 2,000 zlotys (14 dollars) per month, warning that a national strike would be called in July if the demand was not met by May 1. The campaign would be backed by "independent demonstrations" on May 1, which would also support demands for an eight-hour working day and the release of political prisoners, the TKK communique said.

Outside sources say that there are more than 100 political prisoners in Polish jails, including the former top Solidarity officials Adam Michnik, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Andrzej Gwiazda.

The protest call came after the Polish Government last month ordered increases ranging from 11 to 90 per cent in a wide range of food items as well as domestic fuel. Some of the increases have already taken effect, with more scheduled for June and July.

JERZY URBAN WRITES LETTER TO TU I TERAZ READERS

AU100858 Warsaw TU I TERAZ in Polish No 14 3 Apr 85 p 2

[Jan Rem's letter to the editor: "Judgments" -- Jan Rem is Jerzy Urban's pseudonym]

[Text] Since I suddenly and without any explanation stopped publishing my column entitled "Judgements" in TU I TERAZ, some readers have written to the editorial board to inquire why. Some people have welcomed my disappearance from TU I TERAZ, some have been relieved on this account, and some have expressed mixed feelings. The author of "Judgements" is flattered each time anyone notices his departure from TU I TERAZ.

At first, my "Judgements" were rather personal articles written with a modicum of flippancy. However, in time they ceased to be personal, becoming political articles on important subjects. Sometimes, these articles were reprinted by dailies whose editorial boards were ambivalent on this score. On the one hand, they wanted to propagate my theses and diagnoses, but on the other hand, it was no distinction for self-respecting dailies to reprint articles carried by another publication. As a result, there was less demand for articles directly from me.

I actually liked those reprints, because every author wants his articles to be published in millions of copies to be read by millions of people rather than by a small number of select TU I TERAZ readers. It was precisely for that reason that I accepted PAP's offer to handle my "Judgements." A text offered by PAP is not a reprint from a publication, and that is why a daily or periodical publishes it first hand.

I am grateful to those readers of TU I TERAZ who have read my "Judgements," regardless of whether they were infuriated by them or accepted at least some of my views. I sympathize with the people who regret that TU I TERAZ no longer prints my "Judgements." They will be able to read them in dailies under the same heading.

I am also grateful to Editor Kazimierz Kozniewski, who seldom rejected my articles. If at times he tampered with them, it was only in order to eliminate tactless passages and to temper my rage as an author. He did this for the obvious benefit of the nerves of the TU I TERAZ readers and of myself as an author.

Please remember me kindly, signed: Jan Rem

SOKOLOV VISITS WROCLAW, MILITARY COLLEGE

LD101509 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Marshal Sergey Sokolov, Soviet defense minister, stayed in Wroclaw today. Accompanied by Minister Florian Siwicki, he visited the oldest military college, the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Mechanized Forces Officers School. The guests acquainted themselves with forms of combat training and visited the school's hall of tradition. Ministers Florian Siwicki and Sergey Sokolov also met the city and voivodship authorities.

DEFECTED FORMER ENVOY TO U.S. BECOMES CATHOLIC

LD102146 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] To wind up the foreign news, we have a tidbit from the United States. The American UPI agency has announced that Romuald Spasowski, Poland's former ambassador to the United States, who defected in 1981, became a Catholic on Tuesday. He was baptized and confirmed by Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia. The happiest person was Spasowski's wife Wanda, for, as she said, she has waited many years for this moment. Her patience finally met with its reward. Ronald Reagan also remembered the neophyte, honoring the fresh convert with a letter to mark the occasion.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD102357 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Poland's foreign trade results were better in the socialist states' markets than in the capitalist countries during the last quarter. Reports presented at a session of the Commission for Coordinating Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Abroad, which proceeded under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, show that exports to the socialist countries grew more than 2 percent in comparison with the similar period last year and imports by slightly more than 6 percent. However, the results of winter are visible. A significant drop in the exports of fuel and power, and metallurgical goods were noted. Exports to capitalist countries were down by 13 percent and purchases from those states fell 4 percent as compared to the first quarter in 1984. It is estimated that there may be a shortfall of 200-250 million dollars in this year's exports plan.

BARCIKOWSKI AT PZPR ENTERPRISE MEETING

LD102246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The most important problems of the socioeconomic situation were discussed at a conference of first secretaries of enterprise committees of the PZPR from 208 major enterprises. The discussion concentrated on issues connected with making good the production delays caused by the cold winter. Despite that fact that making good the delays will require intensified efforts by workers, including work on Saturdays off, attention was drwan to other ways to do this, for example; better use of working time, work organization, and material savings.

Summing up the discussion, Kazimierz Barcikowski, who chaired the conference, said that the implementation of this year's socioeconomic plan and the 3-year plan will be determined by raw material and mining industries. He also warned against excessive accumulation stocks by enterprises because it can create a need for administrative regulation of raw material economy. Kazimierz Barcikowski also discussed the tasks of party branches and spoke about assessments of the functioning of economic reform.

SYRIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS SEJM MARSHAL GUCWA

PM100951 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 1 Apr 85 p 2

[Interview with Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa by 'Abd al-Rauf al-Kafri in Damascus -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you evaluate the interparty and official talks and meetings you held in Syria?

Answer: During our various talks, we exchanged views on several common issues, particularly Syrian-Polish relations.

We in Poland firmly believe that Syria is a friendly state that understands Polish issues well. In Poland we also firmly believe that Syria is pursuing a realistic policy against imperialism and Zionism and that Syria is defending not only itself against those tyrannical forces but is also defending the entire Arab homeland. This is the prevalent belief in all parts of Poland.

In our country there is a great and natural love for the Syrian people, party, and government. This appreciation and love have developed during the past years during which there has been positive development in ties of cooperation and friendship. Moreover, this feeling of appreciation which we have toward Syria has come as a natural result of the stands that Syria adopted against the Camp David agreement and its resistance to imperialism and Zionism, and of our belief that Syria today stands in the front line against imperialism and Zionism.

We support and we understand Syria's stand that is opposed to and rejects the Camp David agreement because this agreement detracts from the Arab people's legitimate rights and interests. In our view, the battle that Syria has been leading for several years is a continuing battle. During those years, Syria pursued a single political line that has been characterized by realism. Through this principled political line Syria has been able to score a great victory against the Marines' forces and NATO forces in Lebanon. It was this political line that forced those forces to withdraw from Lebanon.

Question: During the past years, the imperialist media concentrated on the so-called counterrevolution, yet despite the fact that you have been able to overcome those events we notice that the imperialist camp, using its various weapons and its media resources, has been insisting on misrepresentation and on distorting the facts. What is your opinion regarding this?

Answer: The picture that the Western imperialist media portrays of Poland bears absolutely no relations to reality; it only represents what the West wishes Poland to be. The illusions and misrepresentations they put forth about Poland are found only in the imagination of their imperialist fabricators. They report neither the real news as it is nor the events that are of interest to our citizens; rather, they report only some insignificant and minor events and fabricate imaginary stories about them.

Moreover, they interfere in our internal affairs and they talk in particular about the people's life. Such propaganda does not represent the views that the Polish church expresses.

For example, when the head of the Polish church Glemp talks about the need for cooperation with the government, the Western media make no mention whatsoever of this. When a priest or a cleric in a small village speaks out against the government, the hostile Western media become enthusiastic and exaggerate things and portray them beyond reason.

There are more than 15 Western hostile radios that broadcast in Polish. They specialize in fabricating unrealistic, slanted, and false reports about Poland. As for the truth, relations between the church and the government are good. There is a special committee that deals with all the current issues regardless of differences in views.

Since 1980, those Western radios have been broadcasting about 20 hours of Polish language programs consisting of propaganda hostile to the Polish Government, calling for declaration of strikes and inciting antigovernment demonstrations. Despite all this propaganda, our Polish society is calm and ridicules such propaganda. There is hardly any reaction worth mentioning.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PZPR-ZSL-SD COMMISSION MEETING

LD102302 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Today, a meeting was held of the Central Cooperating Commission of the PZPR, ZSL, and the SD. Attending the meeting from the PZPR were Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, from the ZSL, Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kukulka, Roman Mackowski, and Boleslaw Struzek; and from the SD, Edward Kowalczyk, Marek Wieczorek, Jan Pajecki, and Alfred Beszterda. Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski was also present.

Also attending were Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX association; Kazimierz Morawski, president of the Central Board of the Christian Social Association; and Zbigniew Zielinski, president of the Board of the Polish Catholic Social Union.

The meeting discussed problems linked with preparations for the elections to the PPR Sejm.

RCP CC DOCUMENT REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

AU091745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Apr 85 p 2

["Document Adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 26-27 March 1985: On Party-State International Activity in 1984 and the Main Guidelines of the Foreign Policy in 1985 -- Summary"]

[Text] The developments of the international situation in 1984 have once again brilliantly confirmed the correctness of the fundamental orientations of our foreign policy and have emphasized that these orientations and the guidelines given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, are in keeping with the requirements of the democratic development of society and of unflinchingly promoting cooperation, disarmament, and peace throughout the world.

Under the complex international conditions, the prodigious activity and brilliant initiatives of our party and state leader provide an invaluable example of outstanding responsibility for the destinies of the Romanian people and those of the entire human civilization, which enjoy the enthusiastic adherence of the whole nation and have a broad response throughout the world.

The two historical events in the life of our country -- the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th RCP Congress -- were particular opportunities for the strong assertion of our party and state foreign policy.

Participating in the manifestations occasioned by the national day of the Romanian people, the representatives of states, governments, and parties of 112 countries from all continents highly appreciated our country's international policy, the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to substantiating and promoting this policy, and his untiring activity for peace and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for eliminating underdevelopment and creating a new international economic order, and for the free and independent assertion of all nations.

The broad relations of close cooperation and militant solidarity and the RCP's international prestige were strongly emphasized by the participation in the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress of delegations from abroad representing 139 communist, workers, socialist, and social-democratic parties, liberation movements, government parties, and other democratic and progressive organizations from 92 countries. The foreign guests highly appreciated and hailed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection, through impressive unanimity, to the highest position as RCP secretary general as an expression of the strong cohesion of the party and the unity of will of the whole nation, an expression of the confidence that under his clearsighted leadership Romania will attain brilliant new successes in establishing the socialist civilization, prosperity, and well-being.

The international activity carried out by our party and state in 1984 have been strongly marked by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings and talks with the heads of parties, countries, and governments, with personalities of the political, economic, and social life from various countries. In 1984, some 24 summit meetings took place, of which 16 were held in Romania and 8 abroad. Out of these meetings, 9 were held with party and state leaders from socialist countries, 13 with presidents or vice presidents of some developing countries, and 2 with heads of state from capitalist countries.

Our party and state unswervingly based foreign relations on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, elimination of force or threat of force, and the right of each nation to independently choose its path of political and socioeconomic development. The determination with which our country is acting to promote these principles in international life, the clearsightedness and constructive foreign policy of our party and state, and the positions and initiatives asserted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have contributed to continuously developing relations with all the countries of the world. Therefore, at present, Romania has diplomatic and economic relations with more than 150 countries on all continents. The contribution made by the Social Democracy and Unity Front, by the Grand National Assembly, and by mass and civic organization to expand our foreign relations is demonstrated in these organizations' relations with more than 1,750 political groups, legislative bodies, trade unions, professional and creative associations, women's, youth, students', and children's organizations, peace movements, similar societies and institutions, as well as with 120 nongovernmental international organizations.

In 1984, our party and state consistently placed in the center of international activity the continuous and manysided development of relations of cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries, primarily with the neighboring countries. A particularly significant role in continuously promoting and deepening the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborliness was played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the USSR and the talks he held with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the same time, the official visits of friendship paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the Bulgarian People's Republic, the PPR, and the SFRY, and the talks held in Romania with the party and state leaders of the PRC, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the DPRK and of the SFRY, as well as with members of party and state leaderships from other socialist countries, went down as events in the ascending evolution of the solid relations of friendship and cooperation with those countries.

In relations with the socialist countries, our country consistently strove to increase commercial exchanges, economic and technological-scientific cooperation with the CEMA member-states as well as with other countries. The documents adopted at the CEMA economic summit, which took place in June 1984, and was based on a previous initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, create a broad and effective framework for increasing commercial exchanges and cooperation in all the fields of economic activity, for finding solutions -- by uniting forces -- to some problems of major importance for the progress of the member-states. At the same time, our country has acted to increase cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member-states, to cooperate with these countries at the military level in the spirit of the duties that befall us within this framework, and to develop cooperation with the armies of the other socialist countries. The RCP consistently militated to strengthen the solidarity, cooperation, unity and cohesion of socialist countries, believing that this is a factor of major importance for socialist construction and for asserting the force and prestige of socialism throughout the world.

In 1984, 20 party delegations from 12 developing countries visited our country for talks and an exchange of experience and documentation, of which six delegations were led by presidents or general secretaries of the respective parties or liberation movements. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met and held talks with eight of the party delegations of these countries which visited Romania. Our party was represented at eight party congresses of: Burundi, Congo, Colombia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Syria, and Zimbabwe, at the Palestinian National Council session, and at other manifestations organized in developing countries; two RCP delegations visited countries in the Middle East and Asia.

During the preceding year, 22 party delegations from 14 capitalist countries visited our country for talks and an exchange of experience. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, received and held talks with leaders of communist and socialist parties from: Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, France, Iceland, Japan, Portugal, San Marino, and Spain, who visited Romania during that time. The RCP delegations' visits to Austria, Belgium, Italy, Malta, and Spain, as well as the presence of our party representatives at thirteen congresses of communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties in Western Europe also contributed to the expansion of bilateral cooperation.

In 1984, firm actions were taken to expand and intensify relations at the state and government level with developing countries and developed capitalist countries, and new measures were agreed upon, aimed at further expanding mutual exchanges and cooperation in many fields. Within this framework, the official visits of friendship paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to Pakistan and Syria as well as the reception given in Romania to the heads of state from Angola, Burkina Faso, Nicaragua, Togo, to the vice president of the Republic of Guyana and to the prime minister of the Republic of Guinea opened up new prospects for developing relations of friendship and bilateral cooperation. Working meetings and talks between government members and responsible figures from various developing countries, our country's active participation in action organized by the Group of 77, and in the manifestations of the Nonaligned Movement were an expression of the consistent policy of strengthening solidarity and cooperation with developing countries -- an important factor for the policy of independence, cooperation, peace, and progress throughout the world.

Relations with developed capitalist countries in 1984 developed in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence; mutually advantageous economic exchanges were increased and the political dialogue on some major issues of our times was intensified. In 1984, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official visit to the FRG, and the president of the Hellenic Republic of Greece visited our country. At the same time, the president of the SR of Romania received the foreign ministers of Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Netherlands, and several other government members, political and parliamentary personalities and figures of socio-economic and cultural life from various Western countries.

Particular attention was paid to the steady and efficient development of our foreign trade and to international economic cooperation. An increased volume of exchanges and a new surplus in the trade balance were attained under circumstances of continued manifestations of international economic crisis and in which the foreign market maintained many difficulties and barriers hindering the promotion of mutually advantageous economic relations.

In this context, the legal framework of our economic exchanges with foreign countries expanded and improved, measures were taken to increase the role of joint commissions in finding new cooperation possibilities in carrying out trade under favorable conditions, while at the same time acting to apply, without any sort of discrimination, the rules regarding the conditions of carrying out economic exchanges with all countries.

In 1984, the international activity of our party and state was carried out under the conditions of an extremely complex international situation, in an overall climate dominated by disputes and worsened by the continuous intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. Within the framework of general actions on a bilateral level and on all international forums, our country adopted a consistent attitude toward the danger posed by the great stockpile of weapons in the world, as well as toward the particularly serious situation created in Europe by the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles and by the nuclear countermeasures of the Soviet Union.

Stressing the responsibility toward their own peoples, and toward the whole of Europe, of those countries on whose territory the new nuclear missiles are being deployed, our party and state and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have firmly spoken out to the effect that all European countries, and primarily the member-states of the two military alliances, should participate, in an appropriate form, in negotiations on this problem and act for disengagement and detente, for the cessation of the arms race, for freezing and cutting back on military budgets, and for eliminating the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe. In this respect, Romania has made tangible proposals at the Stockholm conference. It firmly advocated the achievement of progress at the Vienna negotiations, and at the Geneva Disarmament Conference it cooperated actively with the other participating countries to achieve tangible understandings on the problems included in the agenda and to proceed, as soon as possible, to negotiating and agreeing upon a global disarmament program.

Great attention was paid to actions stipulated in the document of the Madrid all-European meeting in connection with the peaceful settlement of differences in Europe and with expanding economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation among participating states. Intensive activity was carried out in 1984 to expand and deepen cooperation among the Balkan countries and to create preconditions for organizing a meeting of the heads of state and government on strengthening relations of friendship and good-neighborliness and on promoting peace and security in this area.

Last year, we continued our efforts to bring about a global political settlement of the Middle East crisis, to stop the war between Iraq and Iran, and to solve the differences in the Horn of Africa, Central America, Southeast Asia, and other areas, in the interests of the respective peoples. Our country has reasserted the solidarity with and the support constantly granted to the cause of the Namibian people's independence and to the struggle waged by peoples in southern Africa against racial discrimination, the imperialist policy of domination, dictate, and interference in the domestic affairs of states, and for defending each nation's right to independent socioeconomic development.

At the United Nations and other international forums, our country has made numerous proposals and has advocated a new and realistic spirit in dealing with problems regarding the economic development of the present-day world, an equitable settlement of the foreign debts of developing countries, in conformity with the situation in each country, and the access of states, under advantageous conditions, to foreign credits and to the achievements of modern science and technology. In 1984, our country hosted the meeting of the Group of 77 on cooperation in the agriculture and food industry and carried out extensive activity to strengthen the unity of action of the developing countries and to organize a summit conference of these countries devoted to developing mutual cooperation and establishing a common strategy for negotiations with the developed countries.

Within the United Nations, Romania has struggled to assert its position on the major problems of the present-day world and has striven to end discussions with tangible measures aimed at broad cooperation among states in the interest of peace and international security. In 1984, we continued to promote initiatives pertaining to cutting back on military budgets, creating a UN mediation and conciliation commission of goodwill, with respect to combating the luring of qualified cadres from developing countries, marking the International Youth Year, and developing and strengthening good-neighborliness.

In 1985, the foreign policy to be pursued by our party and state will be based on the 13th RCP Congress decisions and on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines and recommendations on Socialist Romania s active participation in resolving the complex problems confronting mankind.

The RCP Central Committee and the Government of the SR of Romania will act to deepen and expand relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries and especially with neighboring countries, to strengthen their solidarity, overcome existing differences and assert their cohesion in the struggle to build the new system and enhance the prestige of socialism in the world. Within this framework, our party and state are determined to do all they can to continue to develop relations with the USSR. Special attention will be paid to promoting trade exchanges, economic, scientific-technological and other cooperation with the socialist countries.

Romania will consistently struggle to implement the agreements concluded at the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries, in the belief that they ensure broad opportunities to make better use of the potential of the given national economies which are in full progress. In further advocating the simultaneous elimination of the two military blocs in Europe, the RCP Central Committee and the government will act, in the spirit of the authority granted by the 13th RCP Congress, so that appropriate decisions will be adopted on extending the validity of the Warsaw Pact, in keeping with the current interests of the given countries and the cause of peace on the continent and throughout the world.

Our country will expand production sharing, political, economic and other relations with the developing and nonaligned countries and it will act to expand relations with the capitalist countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

In conformity with the tasks of the current 5-year plan and the 1985 foreign trade tasks, efforts will be intensified to increase and diversify trade exchanges and economic and scientific-technological cooperation with a view to promoting Romanian exports to a greater extent and achieving an even balance, and efforts will be made to consolidate the legal framework of relations on stable and long-term bases.

Our party and state will continue to constantly base their foreign relations on the Principles of equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage, nonuse of force or threat of force, and respect for each people's right to decide its destiny freely.

The RCP will promote broad relations with the communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties and other ruling political groups, with national liberation movements, and with democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and it will firmly struggle to strengthen their cohesion and unity in the struggle to bring about a new trend in the international arena and to build a world of peace, cooperation, and progress. We will consistently act to achieve a new-type of unity in the international communist and workers movement based on equality and respect for each party's right to draft its political line independently and in keeping with the specific conditions in each country.

On the basis of the guidelines put forward by the 13th RCP Congress, our party and state will focus their activity on cooperation with all states and political forces to put a halt to the dangerous trend of events and to resume the policy of detente and cooperation, and to proceed to reducing arms, primarily nuclear arms.

The 40th anniversary of the end of World War II is an opportunity to stress the particular significance of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and the participation in the struggle by all antifascist and progressive forces against the most reactionary forces of imperialism, darkness, and war. Romania welcomes this glorious jubilee with a feeling of having done its duty through participation, in the second half of the war, with all its human and material forces in the fierce battle fought side by side with the Soviet Army and the entire anti-Hitlerite coalition.

In the wake of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August, the entire Romanian Army and people joined the anti-Hitlerite coalition with all their military and economic potential and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, who bore the brunt of the war, up to the final victory over Hitlerism. It is necessary to draw appropriate conclusions from the fact that the outburst of this conflagration was possible because of the lack of unity and determination of the antifascist forces. These facts must be recalled all the more so now, when the international situation has worsened as never before in the post-war period and when the constant stockpiling of nuclear weapons creates great danger for the existence of human civilization itself.

Welcoming the negotiations initiated recently between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons, our party and state believe that it is necessary, as an expression of the desire of the sides to reach appropriate agreements during those negotiations, to immediately stop the deployment of new nuclear weapons and any measures for militarizing outer space, to proceed to reducing nuclear weapons and other arms, and to achieve a balance of forces at the lowest possible level of weapons.

At the same time, in its cooperation with other countries, Romania will struggle to intensify the proceedings of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, to achieve tangible understandings at the Vienna negotiations, and will take firm action to bring about a freeze of military expenditures to the 1985 level and gradual reduction, beginning with 10 percent, of those tremendous expenditures.

In 1985, when the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act by the heads of state and government will be marked, Romania will renew its efforts to give an impetus to the application of that act's provisions and of the measures agreed upon at the Madrid all-European meeting. At the Stockholm conference, our country will act toward a successful conclusion of its proceedings through the adoption of effective measures on strengthening trust and security and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force on the European Continent.

Romania will consistently act to develop cooperation in the Balkans, achieve an area of peace and good-neighborliness, without nuclear weapons and without foreign military bases, and to organize, for this purpose, a meeting of heads of state and government in this area.

Romania will continue to make sustained efforts to peacefully resolve all differences between states, to eliminate conflicts in various parts of the world, and to promote negotiated settlements in keeping with the peoples' interests and with the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Our party and state will support the struggle by the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, for the country's independence, will firmly oppose racist and apartheid policy, and will continue to support the struggle waged by peoples to strengthen their national independence, against colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism, and for their development on the path of progress.

Action will be taken to enhance the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in resolving the great political and socioeconomic problems of the present-day world in a democratic way and in the interest of all nations. Special attention will be paid to appropriately marking the International Youth Year, an activity with a wide response in the world that was initiated by Romania and whose aim it is to increase the active and responsible participation of youth in the nation's economic, social, and scientitic-cultural development. Our party and state will struggle to initiate real negotiations on the set of socioeconomic development problems on a global solution to economic-financial problems, and on the developed countries' granting substantial support to the developing countries. In this context, efforts will be intensified to strengthen solidarity and cooperation between the developing and nonaligned countries and to establish a common platform of action at negotiations with the developed countries.

In their 1985 international activity, our party and state will proceed from the fact that this year represents a decisive moment to determine a change in the trend of events in Europe and throughout the world, to halt the arms race and proceed to cutting back on weapons. It is the firm conviction of Romania and the RCP that, on the 40th anniversary of the final victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition over fascism, it is in the power of peoples to stop the outbreak of a new world conflagration, to halt the trend of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, and to determine the transition to a policy of disarmament and peace, and of equal cooperation with a view to ensuring each nation's free and independent socioeconomic development.

CHINA SENDS MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU061929 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania,

On the occasion of your reelection to the high position as President of the SR of Romania, I convey to you warmest greetings on behalf of the PRC, the Chinese people, and on my own behalf.

The fraternal Romanian people, under the firm leadership of the RCP, headed by you, traveling with perseverence on the road of the independent and self-governing development, through efforts full of steadfastness, have obtained brilliant results in socialist construction, turning their country into a socialist country with a modern industry and an advanced agriculture. In the international arena, Romania has made an active contribution to easing international situation and maintaining peace throughout the world, thus gaining enthusiastic appreciation from all the peoples of the world. At present, the Romanian people are fighting with self-denial to fulfill the greatest objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress. I am deeply convinced that your great objectives will be surely implemented.

I am extremely happy that the Chinese-Romanian relations of friendship and cooperation, based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, full equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in domestic affairs, have undergone a many-sided and steady development. I firmly believe that the revolutionary friendship and close cooperation between our parties, countries, and people will continue to deepen and develop. On this occasion, I would like to convey to you again best wishes for health, working energy, and new and never-ending successes at the helm of the Romanian party and people, for the implementation of the great task of building the socialist homeland.

Li Xiannian, PRC president.

TANJUG REPORTS DEATH OF ALBANIA'S ENVER HOXHA

LD111219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- Enver Hoxha, head of the Albanian Worker's Party, has died. This was reported by Tirana radio today. A 7-day mourning period has been declared in Albania.

FURTHER ON 9 APRIL FEDERAL CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS

LD092022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Federal Chamber Session -- Delegate Questions" -- TANJUG headline; TANJUG transmission began with take 4 of 5 TANJUG takes]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- How does the Federal Executive Council [FEC] assess the report published in the American periodical US NEWS & WORLD REPORT that "in Yugoslavia one can buy with dollars twice as much as in America"? Is this not proof of the enormous undervaluation of the dinar? Batric Jovanovic asked. How does the FEC assess the information presented at the 16th LCY Central Committee session by Branko Mikulic, according to which receipts from citizens' dinar and foreign exchange savings between 1980 and 1984 increase 7.7 times (social product 4, personal incomes 3.3, and federal budget 3 times)? How does it assess Branko Colanovic's views (in NIN, 30 December) about the policy of an explicitly weak dinar pursued at the government's initiative for the third straight year being based on "clear conception of special interests," so that the ultimate exporters collect from the other economy nonreturnable resources for "exports and payment of credits" while "the minority gets what the majority loses"? Jovanovic also wanted to know.

He also wanted to know whether the FEC judges it as necessary, in accordance with the law, to take direct control of prices or to propose to the assembly to adopt relevant acts in view of the chaotic situation on the market and in price trends.

Commenting on replies to questions and supplementary questions put in connection with the River Tara Canyon, Mihailo Brajovic stressed that Yugoslavia would be the first country to arbitrarily, without examining all aspects of the problem, violate a natural estate which it had itself proposed to be included on the list of the world's natural and cultural heritage. He expressed the hope that the FEC, as well as the assembly commission for petitions and complaints, would raise this issue and propose at the SFRY Assembly that it be discussed by the Federal Chamber. This, in Brajovic's view, is necessary, considering the nearly plebiscitary view of the public and of cultural and scientific institutions around the country that Tara Canyon be protected.

At the end of December 1984 Yugoslavia's total debt of convertible currency amounted to $18.8 billion, $17.8 billion of which represented medium- and long-term debts and $1 billion of which was short-term debts. This account does not include the debt to the clearing accounts area of $1.5 billion, or our claims through credits abroad amounting to $1.9 billion, $1.8 billion of it in convertible currency and $100 million in clearing accounts. The sum of the principal and interest amounts to $23.7 billion, Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary of finance, stressed in his reply to today's supplementary questions put by Batric Jovanovic.

This year, Klemencic said, the principal amounts to $3.2 billion and the interest to $1.7 billion. Next year, the principal will be the same and the interest will be $1.4 billion; in 1987, the principal will be $2.9 billion dollars and the interest $1 billion; in 1988, the principal will be $3 billion and the interest $7 million, while in 1989, the principal will be $2.2 billion and the interest $4 million. In the next few years, the principal will be $3.3 billion and the interest $7 million. The total amount of the principal is $17.8 billion and the interest is $5.9 billion.

This calculation is made without considering refinancing and future debts, Klemencic said, adding that the foundations of the normalization of the country's external liquidity adopted by the assembly last November contained a projection of the exports and of the foreign exchange inflow in the next few years as well as an account of the interests in view of the presupposed refinancing from this year onward.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Dinner Given 4 April

LD051001 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG) -- China strongly supports the Nonaligned Movement and its active role in resolving major international problems, said vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Geng Biao in Belgrade this evening.

At a dinner given for the Chinese delegation, Vice President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Nusa Kersevan underscored that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the development of cooperation with China. This cooperation contributes to equitable international relations, she said.

In his toast, Geng Biao expressed appreciation for Yugoslavia's activities towards curbing the arms race, preserving peace and establishing a more just international economic order.

Belovski, Geng Hold Talks

LD051449 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

In a friendly and cordial atmosphere they assessed relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and the two socialist countries in positive terms. They laid stress on significant possibilities for their further enrichment and deepening and on both sides' readiness to do so.

Belovski spoke about topical questions of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development and the LCY's tasks in the struggle for the further economic development and consolidation of the system of socialist self-management. He particularly dwelled on the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LC in society and spoke about the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

Geng Biao spoke about the Chinese Communists' activities in the social development of the PRC and in particular about the aims of the economic reform and the continuing consolidating of the party's methods of work.

They also talked about the international activities of the LCY and the CPC and about topical international problems.

The talks were also attended by Iso Njegovan, chairman of the Yugoslav group of the IPU, Borislav Milosevic, head of the LCY Sector for International Cooperation and the LCY Central Committee Specialized Service, members of the Chinese delegation, and Xie Li, the PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

Vlajkovic Receives Group

LD051513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received the delegation of the PRC National People's Congress headed by Geng Biao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in the Palace of the Federation today.

During a long, friendly conversation they positively assessed the development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PRC. Both sides emphasized their interest in the further promotion of relations and cooperation in all fields and in speeding up the growth of economic cooperation. They also noted the closeness of views in assessing the situation in the world and their attitudes to the most important international problems.

Vice President Vlajkovic outlined the basic characteristics of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development and acquainted the visitors with the constitutional role and manner of work of the SFRY Presidency.

Alimpic, Geng on Economic Ties

AU100929 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 85 p 4

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, yesterday received a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress headed by Geng Biao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

In a cordial discussion, satisfaction was expressed with this opportunity for a broad exchange of information and views on several questions of bilateral and international relations and on the further advancement of comprehensive friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. Relations between the two countries were assessed as very sincere and friendly, but at the same time it was noted that economic cooperation should keep pace with the development of political relations.

Assembly President Dusan Alimpic spoke especially about some aspects and problems of Yugoslavia's economic development and the initiatives of the nonaligned to advance international cooperation, establish a more just international economic system, and more quickly overcome the difficulties of the developing countries.

Advocating closer cooperation in the field of science and technology, Alimpic pointed out that the level of cooperation achieved between Yugoslavia and China has ceased to be a matter of the forums, assemblies, and parties of the two countries, and has become the property and interest of peoples.

SAWPY's Rozic, Geng Talks

LD052108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today received the delegation of the PRC National People's Congress headed by Geng Biao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Rozic briefed his guests on the current political and economic situation in Yugoslavia and Geng Biao expressed the National People's Congress readiness for further development of bilateral cooperation. Stress was also laid on the need to strengthen relations in all fields between the two friendly countries.

Guests Visit Croatia

LD082239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1734 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The delegation from the PRC National People's Congress, headed by Geng Biao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today visited the SR of Croatia as part of its official visit to Yugoslavia. During the visit the Chinese delegation had talks with a delegation from the Croatian Assembly led by Ivo Latin, president of the assembly, on promoting mutual cooperation within the context of the overall relations between Yugoslavia and China.

It was assessed by both sides that with every passing year political and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries was advancing. Particular interest was expressed in promoting higher forms of economic cooperation. In this connection it was stated that opportunities existed in machine building, the electrical machine industry, petrochemicals, and the textile, food, and shoe and leather industries.

Cooperation in the oil and shipbuilding industries was also mentioned; several agreements in these areas are already being implemented or will be prepared in the near future. The promotion of economic cooperation had been helped by successful cooperation between the friendly towns of Zagreb and Shanghai. It was noted that an important precondition for speeding up comprehensive cooperation was better knowledge of each other, a task in which much progress has been made in recent years.

The delegation from the PRC National People's Congress also visited Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

Guests Visit Slovenia

LD091811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- As part of its official visit to our country the PRC National People's Congress delegation led by Geng Biao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, is visiting the SR of Slovenia today.

The Chinese delegation was received by Vinko Hafner, president of the Slovene Assembly, who briefed the delegation members on the sociopolitical and economic situation in the republic.

Cooperation to date between Slovenia and China, and primarily the province of Sichuan in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres was assessed as very successful.

The Chinese delegation today visited the Iskra center for electro-optics work organization, the Edvard Kardelj center for the theory and practice of self-management, and the center for research into cooperation with developing countries in Ljubljana.

Closing Talks Held in Belgrade

LD101501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- The delegation from the PRC National People's Congress and a delegation from the Yugoslav Assembly today held concluding talks in Belgrade. The delegations were led by Nusa Kersevan, vice president of the Assembly, and Geng Biao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

It was jointly assessed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is developing successfully in all spheres. The conviction was expressed that friendly relations will continue to develop on the principles which were jointly formulated during President Tito's visit to China in 1977.

The head of the Chinese delegation, Geng Biao, assessed the visit to Yugoslavia as very useful. He said that during the 8-day stay in Yugoslavia the delegation has acquainted itself with economic and social achievements which Yugoslavia has brought about by relying on its own resources.

According to Geng Biao, China thinks very highly of Yugoslavia's position on the international stage and its independent and nonaligned orientation which, as he put it, has gained respect throughout the world. He also stressed the great contribution by Yugoslavia's national liberation struggle for the victory over fascism. Geng Biao invited an SFRY Assembly delegation to visit China.

This morning the Chinese delegation visited the corn institute in Zemun where it was acquainted with the institution's achievements.

During its stay in Yugoslavia the Chinese delegation also visited several towns in the Macedonian SR, Croatian SR and Slovenia SR, and had talks in republican assemblies.

The delegation will leave Yugoslavia this afternoon.

Delegation Departs 10 April

LD102054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress, headed by Assembly Vice-Chairman Geng Biao, left Yugoslavia today, after paying a several-day visit.

The Chinese delegation was today received by Yugoslav Federal Vice-Premier and Co-Chairman of the Mixed Yugoslav-Chinese Committee Dr Mijat Sukovic.

Sukovic and his guests exchanged views on certain topical international questions, related to the developing countries, and discussed further bilateral cooperation, in particular the promotion of economic relations.

Both sides assessed as very good the state of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and stated the readiness further to develop and promote them.

'TERRORIST' CROSS-EXAMINED IN CROATIA TRIAL 9 APR

LD091908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- The terrorist group trial before the large board of judges of the Varazdin District Court continued today with the cross-examination of the first defendeant, Stjepan Deglin, who until his arrest worked in Stuttgart in the FRG. He is charged in the indictment with, among other things, bringing into the country from December 1981 to 20 August 1984 42 explosive devices, an automatic rifle with 200 bullets, and other things, when returning for state holidays and his annual vacations. Of the 11 accused, he was, in fact, the main instigator of the terrorist and hostile activity, the leader of 3-man groups, and an instructor in making and planting mines.

During today's cross-examination Deglin spoke in his own defense, detailing his links with a number of emigre organizations of nationalist Ustasha orientation, describing the activity of the Croatian Liberation Movement, the Croatian National Council, of which he was a member, the Movement for Croatian Statehood, and other organizations which by means of terrorism and force want to separate the SR of Croatia from the SFRY.

Today he also gave the name of the frequent meeting place in a Catholic mission in Stuttgart where up to 700 people would go on Saturdays to meet, reach agreements, and enjoy themselves, and where Deglin was often among prominent Ustasha emigres, forging plans for terrorist actions in Yugoslavia. He also met and maintained contact with the writer Jaksa Kusan, editor of NOVA HRVATSKA [NEW CROATIA].

Even though the great extent of his activity is obvious, Deglin says he is a social democrat, and he denies that he was a leader of any Ustasha emigre organization. He is also trying to prove that the dangers presented by the explosive devices he brought in were exaggerated. According to him, they could not have blown up anthing, but he does admit that if they had been used their explosive force would have been great. He says his aim was not to threaten the lives of people and property but to show the authorities in our country the existence of an opposition and its strength. This cannot, of course, be accepted, because in these terrorist organizations terrorism becomes the law for the territory of Yugoslavia, regardless of human lives.

In his defense, Deglin said today that when he planted the mines in the Nama shop in Zagreb, in Sibenik, and in Novigrad na Moru [as heard], he intentionally broke the timer and other instruments to prevent fire, destruction, and casualties -- something he was not, of course, able to prove. However, on 20 April 1984 he brought an automatic rifle 200 bullets, and 5 mines into the country and handed them over to Filip Bagic in Sesvete, continuing his premediated terrorist activitiy, and this was his last action before being arrested.

The trial continues tomorrow with the further cross-examination of Stejpan Deglin and then probably the other defendants.

10 April Proceedings

LD101902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- The third day of the trial of Ustasha terrorists in Varazdin was taken up with the interrogation of the first defendant, Stjepan Deglin.

Deglin admitted having been a member of the Croatian Liberation Movement, the Croatian National Council, and the Croatian Militant Society [Hrvatsko Barbeno Zajednistvo] -- a secret terrorist organization for operations in Yugoslavia in which he, as one of the senior officials, was in charge of propaganda and diversionist actions.

He also said that it was not enough to say that he set up three-man groups in Yugoslavia, and that it was better to say that they had operated on the principle of founding a network of taking terrorist actions.

He also spoke of the program to recruit our citizens with passports abroad, who would first join the network with the task of recruiting others and then embark on concrete actions of propaganda and subsequently of diversions in our country.

According to the program of the Croatian Militant Society he brought propaganda material from the FRG: the Ustasha paper NOVA HRVATSKA, leaflets, and books, and gave them to Danijel Matisjasevic, Ivo Tubanovic, and Felip Babic to distribute. Deglin also distributed them.

This propaganda material ridicules our socialist self-management, calls for the overthrow of our sociopolitical system and for the secession of Croatia from the SFRY; furthermore, it incites to strikes, disturbances, sabotage, arson, and so forth, under the slogans "Death to Yugoslavia," "Long live free Croatia."

He had received all these materials from Ivica Sumaher, one of the leaders of the Ustasha organizations in the FRG. He also brought into the country two typewriters and a copying machine.

As he admitted and explained the day before, he planted explosive devices in Zagreb, Sibenik, and Novigrad na Moru, which, fortunately, did not explode.

He further said that for humane -- but even more for ideological -- reasons he had been giving money to families of political prisoners in our country. This money was repaid to him by Sumaher in Stuttgart.

At the end of the interrogation, Stjepan Deglin also declared that he did not consider that the activity for which he is being tried threatened the territorial entity of the SFRY in view of the fact that the terrorist network was smashed in time and that no one of the 42 explosive devices had exploded. In saying this, he wanted to diminish his guilt, but of course this cannot be accepted in view of the grave crimes against the security of the SFRY and of our citizens.

The trial continues tomorrow with the interrogation of the 10 remaining defendants.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ROLE IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD101623 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a session presided over by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, the SFRY Presidency today discussed Yugoslavia's involvement in the Nonaligned Movement and its activities this year.

The Presidency stressed that nonaligned countries have become more active in recent months and shown more readiness to be involved in a dynamic manner in settling international problems on the basis of the movement's original principles. Yugoslavia has played an active role in this. It set in motion numerous initiatives aimed at solving the world's present acute problems. Stress was laid on Yugoslavia's readiness to continue to participate in the nonaligned countries' forthcoming activities and contribute to strengthening the movement's nonbloc role and its active work in international relations.

The Presidency pointed out the importance of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau on Namibia, due to be held in New Delhi shortly, and expressed the conviction that the meeting will be a contribution to the nonaligned countries, and international communities' action aimed at accelerating the process of Namibia's decolonization. Particilar stress was laid on the importance of the regular nonaligned countries' ministerial conference due to be held in Luanda in early September this year, at which nonaligned countries will discuss the results of their activity since the seventh summit and their further joint action aimed at solving current international problems.

The Presidency endorsed a report on the visit to be paid to Yugoslavia shortly by Forbes Burnham, president of Guyana. The Presidency also discussed other questions in the sphere of the SFRY Presidency's constitutional powers.

Jazic Discusses Movement

LD051404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1013 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- The movement of non-aligned countries has from the very beginning not only been insisting on the inter-relation and inter-dependence of peace, disarmament and security but has been actively striving for the actual attainment of the three objectives. Yugoslavia, as a founder and active member of the movement, has persistently been working to contribute to creating a climate which would enable measures toward genuine disarmament to be taken at last, ranking Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat official Zivojin Jazic writes in an article appearing in the latest issue of the Yugoslav REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. [title as received]

It being known that a nuclear war would be tantamount to a holocaust for all of mankind, no obstacle must be unsurmountable in seeking a way out of the present stagnation and futile rivalry for fictitious military advantage.

Every type of a new weapon, no matter how sophisticated, leads to the production of a counter-weapon and makes senseless the arms race, which consumes many hundreds of billions of dollars, vital to mankind's development, Jazic writes in the article.

Recalling that the very first non-aligned summit held in Belgrade back in 1961 had upheld the exploration and use of outer space for strictly peaceful purposes, disarmament talks under the United Nations aegis and the convening of a special U.N. General Assembly disarmament session, the author notes that not much progress has been made along these lines.

Pointing to the sharp [word indistinct] over U.S. President Reagan's "star wars" project, Jazic draws the conclusion that the Geneva disarmament talks between the two superpowers will not be easy and will take time. Ahead of us this year, in addition to the work of the Geneva disarmament conference and other international forums, are preparations for a (?national) conference on disarmament and development, a non-aligned ministerial conference [word indistinct] September and the observance of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, meaning that suitable opportunities will not be lacking for encouraging negotiations and better mutual trust and reaching at least initial agreements, Jazic writes.

To turn a deaf ear to these necessities would mean to take an even greater risk of responsibility, since nobody can survive without world peace, Jazic sets out in conclusion of the [word indistinct] the REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

TANJUG VIEWS BULGARIAN PORTRAYAL OF METHODIUS

AU101031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (TANJUG) -- The 1,100th anniversary of the death of great Slav educator Methodius -- "promoted" Bulgarian by Bulgarian historians -- was given exceptionally great publicity in Bulgaria today. Bulgarians also claim that Methodius, together with his brother Cyril, created Slav alphabet "on the basis of the Bulgarian, more precisely, Old Bulgarian language."

It is a well known historical fact, however, that Cyril and Methodius -- the two Greek brothers from Salonika -- created the first Slav alphabet on the basis of Greek letters. They founded the Slav literature by translating the church books necessary for spreading Christianity among the Slavs, into the language spoken by the Macedonian Slavs in the region of Salonika. On the occasion of the anniversary of Methodius's death Bulgarian media note that through him the "Bulgarian people gave to the world something of extraordinary value and which contributed to the progress of mankind."

The striking emphasis laid on the alleged Bulgarian nationality of the first Slav educators contains a highly topical message. The anniversary of the Methodius's death is being observed at a time when monolithism of the Bulgarian nation is officially claimed here to be finally taking shape and when top Bulgarian party and state leaders continue to point out that "no section of the Bulgarian people belongs to another nation."

BELGRADE DEFENSE GROUP DEBATES NATIONALIST ATTACKS

LD101636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 10 Apr 85

["All Against Nationalism" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a session held today, the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Belgrade City Assembly is reported to have discussed and adopted the report submitted by the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs about attacks on shops owned by citizens of Albanian nationality and on some premises of associated labor organizations from Kosovo.

The committee fully endorses the attitudes of the Belgrade SAWP City Conference Presidium which condemn the manifestation of nationalism and aggressiveness by breaking windows of shops owned by citizens of Albanian nationality or premises of work organizations from Kosovo in the area of Belgrade, and they join in the call that similar cases be combatted most energetically and their perpetrators energetically thwarted in such an activity, and that relevant legal sanctions be taken against them. In view of the fact that such attacks are carried out by individuals, the committee, as well as all working people and citizens of Belgrade, believes that this type of offense represents a certain manifestation of nationalism aimed at causing alarm among the working people and citizens as well as at undermining the long since recognized reputation of Belgrade as a city of brotherhood and unity and the tested orientation of its inhabitants toward the equality of all nations and nationalities living in Belgrade and in our country as a whole.

This is the reason why we must fight energetically and in an organized manner against such phenomena and pressures which are aimed first and foremost at fanning nationalistic passions and intolerance; we must detect and prevent the exponents of such nationalistic intentions and actions at their inception. In this context, the committee extends full support to resolute measures taken by the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs in cooperation with all exponents of social self-protection in the city and which are aimed at identifying and detecting the perpetrators so far of these enemy and nationalistic incidents within the city limits and at preventing them from continuing to act in this way.

The committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Belgrade City Assembly also expects all working people and citizens of Belgrade, above all in local communities, organizations of associated labor, other self-managing organizations, and communities and municipalities, to make their full contribution to energetically preventing similar phenomena and to applying relevant legal measures against the perpetrators.

SERBIAN LC DISCUSSES CHANGES TO LCY STATUTE

LD102141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- "We are resolutely opposed to the thesis according to which the causes and thereby also the ways of overcoming trends harmful to the LCY's unity are interpreted solely as a consequence of the existing LCY Statute's inconsistent implementation, and according to which there is no need to make any changes to that Statute. We are also simultaneously opposed to the views that everything in the existing LCY Statute must undergo a fundamental change and that some type of new LCY should be created."

This approach, formulated by Velimir Matic, Serbian LC Statutory Commission president, in his introductory report at today's joint session of the Serbian LC's Statutory Commission and the Commissions for Development and for Cadre Questions, was supported by speakers during the 6-hour session. The same approach is formulated in the "Initial Views and Proposals," a document dealing with the topical questions of amendments and addenda to the LCY Statute, which served as the basis for today's discussion and which will be sent to the appropriate LCY commission. The aforementioned document says that in keeping with the conclusion of the 12th LCY Congress on the need to prepare a new LCY Statute, and in keeping with the experience gained in politcal activity during the period between the two congresses, it is necessary to make a thorough reconstruction of the Statute, not an editorial intervention.

Explaining the views and proposals of the three commissions' joint working group, Matic stressed that it is necessary to reexamine all the definitions and solutions in the LCY Statute open to ambiguous interpretations. This application in a manner that led to the LCY's federalization should also be reexamined. This particularly applies to the definition of the way the LCY is constituted, because the present solutions posited premises favoring concepts according to which the LCY is constituted on a federal basis and represents "an LC of the republics and provinces," and not what is implied by its name as a unified organization.

In this connection, Matic also noted that the rules on the league's membership should also be changed, because it appears from the present solutions that "we are first of all members of the LC's of the republics and that our membership in the LCY results from that." The proposal asked for a rule from which it will be clear that we are primarily members of the LCY and only then of the LC of the republic in which we live and work.

The most important cause behind the LCY's federalization must, however, be sought in the interpretation of the balance between the unity of the LCY and the autonomy of its parts. By itself, the existence of the LC's of the republics and the provinces does not and cannot lead to federalization which, in fact, is the result of interpreting autonomy as the independence or sovereignty of the LC's of the republics and the provinces. Eight autonomous leagues interpreting in this way, Matic warned, will erode the LCY's future unity as well, unless the statute provides a clear definition of the character and limits of such autonomy, and unless we define the measures that the LCY's organs adopt in the struggle against these and similar concepts.

Within the context of the struggle against federalization, proposals have also been made on ways of electing members to LCY organs, questions or resignations, and ways of relieving members of LCY organs of their duties. Of particular significance is the proposal, supported by the majority of Serbian LC members during the public discussion, that the congress directly elect LCY Central Committee and other LCY organ members, and not take the question of equal and adequate representation into account. This, Matic explained, will create the prerequisites needed to enable the members of LCY bodies to be truly responsible for their work to the LCY rank and file and to the LCY Central Committee, and not primarily to their central or provincial committees, as has been the situation until now.

Commenting on proposals aimed at consolidating democratic centralism, Matic said the theses whose aim is to abandon this principle seek, in fact, to constitute the republican and provincial LC's as autonomous national and separate parties, which will lead to the LCY's liquidation as a unified organization and thus to breaking up Yugoslavia. Relations based upon the principle of democratic centralism cannot be built without a party center ideologically strong and capable of powerful action, the type of center reflected in the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium. This does not mean we advocate bureaucratic centralism, but that we want the LCY to base its work upon strong links with the grassroots and for its Presidium to truly be its executive organ.

Matic ended by dwelling at some length on relations within the Serbian LC and stressed there can be no unity within the Serbian LC nor within the LCY unless relations in the Serbian LC are based upn the same principle as those in the LCY; namely, the principle of democratic centralism. Today, however, the possiblity of basing relations in the Serbian LC, which incorporates the LC's of the provinces, is being denied, and when one tries to base them indirectly on these principles, one is told that these principles cannot be applied in a "simple manner" and that one must not lose sight of the fact that the provinces are autonomous organizations within the LCY which make decisions autonomously and are responsible for them in the LCY.

We do not question this type of autonomy of the LC's of the republics. But the practice which sees these relations solely in terms of possible partnership cooperation and ignores the provisions according to which the Kosovo LC and the Vojvodina LC are parts of the Serbian LC is untenable. Equally untenable, Matic added, is the view according to which the situation of the Serbian LC is reduced to its members from the inner area [territory of Serbian SR excluding Kosovo and Vojvodina] although in reality, and in the organizational and institutional manner, no such LC exists.

The trends leading to establishment of relations in the Serbian LC which ignore these facts, which ignore the only foundations upon which relations can be built in the Serbian LC, have also developed to a certain extent, Matic pointed out, because the LCY Statute does not rule clearly and firmly enough with regard to what obligations are imposed upon the LC's of the provinces by the fact that they are parts of the Serbian LC and upon what principles mutual relations between the forums and organs of the LC's of the provinces and the Serbian LC are based. Proceeding from this, proposals have been made that essentially the LC's of the provinces and their forums and bodies are duty-bound to continue autonomous formulations of attitudes and decisions of not only the LCY's policy and attitudes, but also of the attitudes and policy of the Serbian LC and its forums and organs.

The approach adopted by the joint working group and its proposals were endorsed on the whole, and further elaborated during the discussion.

Pavle Brankovic stressed that the proposals made in connection with relations within the Serbian LC were also in the interest of the LCY as a whole and that they represented no more than a responsible and correct way of giving the Serbian LC the shape of a unified organization. This rectified the omissions made during past changes in the statute. If relations had already been regulated in the Statute in this way, the disintegration processes in the republic would not have grown so strong.

All the speakers at the discussion from the Vojvodina LC -- Slavko Veselinov, Mirjana Acketa, and Radovan Medjedovic -- expressed reservations and even voiced sharp disagreement at times regarding relations within the Serbian LC. They interpreted these proposals as impermissible changes in the position of the LC's of the provinces and the tone became particularly polemical in Radovan Medjedovic's speech. This tone was condemned by several of the session's participants as "blocking the dialogue" and "name-calling."

Some of the differences in interpreting individual proposals were eliminated by later interventions, but today's discussion, during which speeches were also made by Aleksandar Pajevic, Mihailo Pesic, Slobodan Emrekovic, Danica Milosavljevic, Olga Nikolic, Jovo Raicevic, Nikola Sainovic, Vukasin Loncar, Milorad Nikolic, and Moncilo Vicentijevic and during which a series of suggestions were made on statutory regulations and other questions, did not end in the formal adoption of and voting on the joint working group's proposals. It was agreed that a summary of the discussion, which was an initial one, because a series of further discussions are to be held on proposals for changes in the Statute, should be sent to the appropriate LCY commission, together with the documents prepared by the working group. It was noted today, however, that time was running out, because one cannot hold a congress with so many unresolved questions and differences.

SERBIAN LC BODIES DISCUSS CULTURE, CRITICISM

AU061825 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 85 p 10

[Mirjana Zivkovic and Rada Saratlic report]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Commission for Information and Propaganda and the Commission for Ideological Work of the LC in Culture was held yesterday, and a large number of sociopolitical and cultural workers attended. They discussed the subject, "Culture in Public Media -- Current Ideopolitical Questions of Editorial Orientation."

In the introductory speech at this gathering, Eduard Ile said:

Cultural columns and programs are changing for the better, thanks above all to the organized and efficient activity of the LC. However, culture also suffers more and more from the pressure of nationalism: Encapsulation in the Yugoslav cultural area is becoming more and more visible and it is often encouraged by divisions in other spheres of social life. Nationalism is pernicious for cultural relations among the republics, particularly under the circumstances when a Marxist approach to cultural history and a deeper critical penetration in contemporary political and cultural currents, particularly those which express Yugoslav socialist togetherness, are lacking.

Momcilo Baljak pointed out that "In the past 2 years, after the sessions of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee on ideological problems of public information, Communists in information activities initiated a number of activities directed at the strengthening of ideological criteria in editorial policy."

"However, under the mask of alleged democratic criticism, which sometimes comes from rightist, bourgeois-liberal, and especially nationalist positions, and sometimes from the positions of the extreme, which is to say false, left, coarse attacks on the historical revolutionary foundations of our community are carried out," Baljak said.

"What, for instance, does the paper DINAR want?" Baljak asked. "This 'review', based on a strange idea, the first issue of which appeared just yesterday, DINAR wants to reduce to silence and belittle every critical word that fails to please its writer. Calling the criticism that appeared in connection with Cosic's "Sinner" ["Gresnik," latest novel by Dobrica Cosic] noise, in which both invited and uninvited voices are heard, the author, misusing a quotation by Krleza, concludes that in the Balkans it was never sure who is what. It is not difficult to realize who, according to DINAR, is uninvited and undesirable in this discussion, and one should expect that one will see who is what in the case of DINAR."

Developing the thesis about an absence of LC reaction in good time, Dusan Mitevic said: "How can one, for instance, tell a young woman to write a critical commentary on such and such a matter, and then subject her to an investigation into which side she is on ideologically, while many much more responsible comrades stay on the sidelines... To put it simply, the basic problem is: What is the demarcation line in the LC? Whose ally is it, and how far? With whom, and how far, does it conduct a dialogue?

This demarcation line turns out to be a matter of individual explanation by some comrades, and this confuses the editors. We do not want a dialogue with the enemy, but a large number of people give interviews which in part are directly hostile. Thus, with all due respect for Comrade Horvat [probably Zagreb economist Branko Horvat], his opinion that the people would not defend our country is a hostile view. Is the basic organization of the LC in the editorial offices which published this interview thinking about it, or is it waiting for some LC executive secretary to criticize it?"

According to Mitevic, one also accepts uncritically everything that the dissidents publish in the West, and one keeps quiet about it, although anticommunist and anti-Soviet positions are sometimes advanced in this way. "We are witnessing a great wave of anticommunism in our country, of both domestic and foreign origin, and we oppose it in an amateur way. There are many aspects of this anticommunism, ranging from the constant and ugly presence [stalno i ruzno prisustvo] of Reagan on television to the stressing of the advantages of the Western parliamentary system, which is done perfidiously in some organs." In this context, he also made the observation that it is difficult to find one of our cultural workers at festivals in Eastern countries, "but in the West one cannot get in because the halls are full of us."

CROATIAN LC MEETS ON YOUNG PEOPLE, CHURCH

LD070943 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Topusko, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- What has put its stamp on all the events in our society in the past few years is the economic situation, or rather the difficulties which we have faced. Such a situation has also influenced the country's political mood and has also been used by enemies of all shades who, with foreign assistance, have begun to raise their ugly heads more. What is common to all these forces is that they are opposed to socialist self-management and to our development on its foundations.

This is the assessment made by Mika Spiljak, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, in his speech on topical political events to the participants in the consultative meeting of aktivists of commissions for the activity of Communists among the young. This meeting, which was held at the Regional Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia Memorial Center in Topusko, was organized by the commission for Communists' activity among the young. Some hundred aktivists from the entire republic are taking part in the work of this meeting.

Pointing out the kind of mood both of the LC membership and of the people that the debate following the 13th LCY Central Committee session had encountered, Spiljak recalled the extent to which the Communists and working people are seriously concerned about the situation in society and how much they demand accountability from everyone for implementing their obligations. It is precisely lack of responsibility in implementing decisions that is our greatest shortcoming and weakness in our work, and the consequence of this is the very slow change in the existing state of affairs. Regarding the debate on the political system, Spiljak stressed, it has unfortunately been reduced to statements for and against the system and thus even before we formed a real dialogue, there was a desire to change many things. This storm has somewhat abated and now we should examine critically and substantially what should be changed in the system and how and what in our practice and conduct. There is no doubt that we also have bad solutions but it is also beyond dispute that in most cases we have failed in practice. The LC does not yet operate enough through the system and its structures.

Pointing at the end of his speech to the dogmatic and militant course evident in the top bodies of the church hierarchy, which is increasingly addressing itself to the young, Spiljak said that we have neglected many of the vital needs and preoccupations of the young in society and that we have not been oriented enough toward practical actions. However, in our activities we must not, with regard to the church and believers, adopt a frontal position and attack everything equally, because in so doing we provide grist to the mill of the militant church trend. We must not engage in sectarianism and push believers away from us but we must be much more broad-minded and flexible in our work and rally both atheists and believers along a patriotic and socialist course, Spiljak said at the end of his speech.

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLERS SENTENCED -- Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade District Court yesterday sentenced Abdul Bashir Yar (36) of Afghanistan and Ali Babar (28) and Mirza Salen (29) both of Pakistan to three years imprisonment each for drug smuggling. Their terms are coupled with a security measure: After serving their sentence, the three will be expelled from Yugoslavia with no right ever to return. The court has established that Abdul Yar smuggled a certain quantity of heroin from Istanbul to Belgrade last September. Together with his accomplices, Babar and Selen, Abdul Yar tried to sell the heroin in Belgrade and, subsequently, in Banja Luka, Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 5 Apr 85 LD]

NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL -- Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- By decision of the Federal Executive Council, Zivojin Jazic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been made assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 9 Apr 85 LD]